CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
87 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
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Manchester,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,986—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th Feb.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th March	19th April
22nd ,,	3rd May
5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th. of each month.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May ,,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 21, 1893.

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BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th March.
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F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 15, 1893.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,558 tons, on the 26th February, at 11 a.m. or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1893.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th ,,
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	29th ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
LYCIA	3139	McNay	26th Feb. for Liverpool.

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

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THE S S "ALDGATE," 3,200 Tons, CAPTAIN CHESSHIRE, WILL SAIL on or about the 23rd February for ANTWERP direct.
Has good accommodation for Passengers.
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SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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"EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70	8	79	4
Do. do.	½ ,,	40	12	45	12
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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S
"LOBGESANG"
(HYMN OF PRAISE)
Will be given by the above Society at
THE TOWN HALL
TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15 P. M.
About 100 Performers with Orchestra and Organ.
Seats can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy and Co.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

EVE'S BOWER

OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Admission—One Rupee.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE

Under the Distinguished Patronage & Immediate Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD & LADY HARRIS
Will take place on THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH, at 9-30 P.M.
AT READYMONEY HOUSE, MALABAR HILL.
All Seats at Rs. 4 each to be reserved, and only Obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
The Plan will be closed on the morning of the Soiree.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

LAST DAYS :—
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 23rd,
FRIDAY, 24th,
SATURDAY, 25th.
Military Band every Evening at 5-30.
From 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.
Admission, REDUCED to 4 ANNAS.
EXHIBITION CLOSES on SATURDAY EVENING.

Exhibitors will please send for their Pictures at the Secretariat on Monday after 10 a.m.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE

BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT
ANNUAL SOIREE,
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1893.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
I. Piano......"Caprice" ....Paderewski.
M. WENNING.
II. Monologue.."Eloquence" ......Depre & Clairville.
M. P. RENAULT.
III. Chant ......"Oiseau legres"......Gumbert.
MLLE. FERNANDES.
IV. Violin ......"Je Concerto" ......De Beriot.
MLLE. PEDRAZA.
V. Comedie .."Un Mariage au Telephone."
Rissolet, Notaire ....M. J. E. DAVAR.
Edouard de Chevrefeuille ...M. C. M. CURSETJEE.
PART II.
VI. Piano ......"Chanson Hongroise".Aug. Dupont.
M. WENNING.
VII. Recitation ..."Pour les Pauvres" ..Victor Hugo.
M. B. E. PUNEGAR.
VIII. Chant ......"Si tu M'aimais" .....Denza.
MLLE. NELLIE TUDBALL.
IX. Violon......."Legende" ....Boehm.
MLLE. PEDRAZA.
X. Comedie...."Les Deux Sourds"..Jules Moinaux.
PERSONNAGES :—
Eglantine ....MADAME HUGH S. SYMONS.
Damaiseau..............M. GUSTAVE RAT.
Placide ....M. P. RENAULT.
Boniface ....M. A. BRETON.
Le Garde-Champetre..M. BONNIN.
Le Jardinier ....M. PAUL.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Entertainment will commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to be obtained through Members at Rs. 2 each.

J. E. DAVAR,
Honorary Secretary.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE.....	E. Halley..	3190	About 11th March.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February 1893.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per Italian Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 21st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

SOROSIS WILL MEET on SATURDAY, 25th February, at the ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION, at 4-30 p. m.

WYNNIE D'ARCY,
President, R. S. C.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and Co. have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Company, as from the 1st March, 1893.

The OFFICES of the Company will be REMOVED from 73, Apollo Street to Messrs. GREAVES COTTON and Co.'s Offices, on the 1st Proximo.

By Order of the Board of Directors and the Local Committee,

A. C. WALKER, Chairman,
Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1893.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE ANADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies,
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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	............£	100,000.

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BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE CHAWL OF MR. DAMODER TAPIDAS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said Chawl, and the cutstone forming the front boundary wall of the ground lately purchased by the Municipality, situated on the line of the New Connaught Road, now under construction, on the north side of the Victoria Gardens.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 23, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tullock, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

About 200 very first class Australian horses imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.

The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day, until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, 7th March, at 3 o'clock.

Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class Horses suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 23, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT WADNI GADY.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Goverdhundas Permanandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sha Wagjee Dewjee, an Insolvent, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz. :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY :

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Wadni Gady Street, or otherwise called by the name of Bhundarwada Street, and on the eastern side of Doongri Jao De Souza Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 478, new No. , old Survey No. , new Survey No. 2250, and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under ward No. 1907, street Nos. 80, 82, 9, and 13, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Wadni Gady or Bhundarwada Hill Street, on or towarks the west by the said Doongri Jao De Souza Street, on or towards the north by the house of Lila Narayen, and on or towards the south by the cross road joining the said Wadni Gady Street and the said Doongri Jao de Souza Street, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Wagjee Dewjee's tenants, but are now vacant and under repairs.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, February 23, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star			Rs. 32	per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	......	,, 34	,,
Three ,,		do.	,, 36	,,
Five ,,		do.	,, 40	,,
Five ,,	Special	do.	,, 42	,,

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three ,,	,, 30	,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
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RINGNES & CO.'S SCANDINAVIAN BEER,

Rs. 15 Per Case of three Dozen Quarts.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS,
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HUMMUM STREET.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

SALE NOTICE.

STORES AND WINES.

COMMENCING from 3rd FEBRUARY, at 10 a.m., and continuing daily.

THE GODOWN STOCK
OF THE
ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
AT
KALLIAN STREET, FRERE ROAD,
FACING ENTRANCE TO PRINCE'S DOCK.
(TRAM TO DOOR.)
CONDITIONS :—
STORES SOLD IN DOZENS,
WINES AND SPIRITS IN HALF DOZENS.

All for cash *only*, and Buyers to arrange their own delivery at the time of purchase.

Rare opportunities for Families, Large Consumers, Dealers &c.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
KALLIAN STREET, PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY
25 PER CENT. LESS CATALOGUE PRICE.

Goods can be delivered to Servants from the Hill on Payment.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per S. S. "Afghan," one handsome new Canoe-shaped Landau, with Patent Hood and India-rubber Tyre Wheels, light, for one or pair of horses by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new Canoe-shaped Patent Hood Landau, by Watson of Lowestoft, light, for one or pair of Arabs.

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windover, with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,	RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office...............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—

3 per Cent. per Annum for	3	Months.
3½ ,,	4	,,
4 ,,	6	,,
4½ ,,	8 or 9	Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
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LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
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BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed	£8,486,424
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured eave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£4,673,298 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,059

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System :—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0	6

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives. Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death. Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
[illegible]	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,050
[illegible]ngal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,625
[illegible]adras	10,000	500	all		[illegible]
[illegible]	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
[illegible] Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
[illegible] and [illegible]hai [illegible] Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£3[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue.	500	375	825	67½	1030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,900	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	303
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	[illegible],000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	195
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	6[illegible]
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	870
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	67
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	50[illegible]
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	680	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,090
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	68[illegible]
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	645
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	605
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	4,000	1,000	1,800	40	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,515
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	143½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50[illegible]	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,015
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
[illegible]adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	61

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'I	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955x 205
Apollo	750	00F'Z	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'I	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	150 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	680	200	all		240
Colaba	300	1,880	1,880	20	1,325xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	56	475x 127[illegible]
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	43[illegible]
Khangaum	240	450	150	32½	13[illegible]
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	52 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	106½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	260
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	126
Prince of Wales	100	530	500	Rs25dv.	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	800
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	85	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 W
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	„	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-8	„
Do. do. new	„	25-3	„
Australia do.	„	25-12	
Bombay do.	„	25-12	
English Sovereigns	„	16-10	
Do. Drazons	„	16-9	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	„	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	
Five-Francs	„	313	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Band, Secretariat, 5 p.m.
Bombay V. R. String Band, Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Singapore (s), from Genoa. Yesterday:—Edenbridge (s), from Middlesbro'.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c., Malwa (s) China, &c.; Niobe (s), Calcutta; Naderi (s), Jedda, &c.; Lady Havelock (s), Colombo; Orion (s), Trieste, &c.; and Chatfield (s) Moulmein'.

Dance at the Yacht Club.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 27th instant.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Sidney Thomas entered and the s. s. Malwa, Niobe, and Orion left the dock yesterday.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Singapore, Kaveri, and R. I. M. S. Canning entered; and the s. s. Safari and Naderi left the dock yesterday.

Missing Woman.—An old woman, named Sivbai, aged eighty years, living with her daughter, Bhagi, at Bapty Road, left her house, on the 18th instant, and has been missing since.

The Scottish Schools Prize Distribution.—The prize-giving of the Scottish Schools, fixed for the 28th instant, has been postponed to Tuesday, the 7th March, same hour, and place.

Cama and Allbless Hospitals Endowment Fund.—The honorary treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt from the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, of 4 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 400, and cheque for Rs. 1,638-4-3.

The Scottish Orphanage.—The annual meeting of the Scottish Orphanage will take place at Mahim, next Saturday. An address will be delivered by the Hon. H. M. Birdwood who will preside, and Scotch songs and glees will be sung by the children, who on these occasions sing remarkably well.

The Alexandra Girls' School.—The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood will preside at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, to be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Friday, the 10th March next. Mrs. Birdwood has consented to distribute the prizes.

Art Exhibition.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the price of admission to the Art Exhibition is further reduced to 4 annas each person to-day, to-morrow, and Saturday, and that the Exhibition will close on Saturday evening. Exhibitors are asked to send to the Secretariat on Monday for their pictures.

Street Accident.—While trying to cross the Carnac Road, on Tuesday evening, a Hindoo girl, named Moonghi, aged five years, was accidently knocked down by a horse attached to a buggy, belonging to Nowroji Dosabhai, who himself was driving it. One of the wheels of the carriage grazed the left side of her head. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained.

Death of a European Pensioner.—Dr. Thomas Blaney held an inquest, yesterday, at Wari Bunder, touching the death of John McCabe, a military pensioner, aged seventy years. The deceased had come to Bombay from Madras to seek employment, and had put up in a house at Mazagon. On Tuesday he went to the Prince's Dock to clear his luggage, but he suddenly took ill, and died immediately after. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from heart disease.

Fatal Mill Accident.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of Ragoo Gopal, aged sixteen years. The deceased was a mill-hand, employed at the Imperial Cotton Mill. On Tuesday last he was working on the carding machine, and got himself suddenly entangled in the belt, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few hours after. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Fatal Accident in the Harbour.—Baba Shaikh Ahmed, aged twenty-five years, a khalasee, employed on board Prow No. 4500, had on Tuesday last climbed up the yard to furl the sail, as the vessel was returning to the Carnac Bunder from the shipping, the halyard broke off short near the mast-head, and he and the yard with the sail fell into the water. He immediately sank and did not come up again. Several persons went into the water and dived and dragged about the place, but to no effect. His father is the tindal of the prow, and was present on board at the time of the accident.

Music at the Secretariat.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, (Mr. J. Harvey, bandmaster) will perform the following programme at the Secretariat, at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Lancers	The Gondoliers	Bucalossi.
Overture	Hans Heiling	Marschner.
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan.
Landler	Grossmutterchen	Langer.
Valse	Golconda	Royle.
Gavotte	La Reine	Melville.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Hotel.—The String Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Hotel, at 8 o'clock, this evening:—

Overture	Rosamunde	Shubert
Spanish Valse	Cordova	Gomer
Dance of the Witch's		Bonheur
Grand Selection	Babilonia	Williams
Gavotte	Dorinda	Boggetti
Grand March	La Reine de Saba	Gounod
Valse	Love's Old Sweet Song	Bucolossi
Polka	Whistling	Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit.—From the advertisement that appears in another column our readers will observe that the next annual soirée of the Cercle takes place on Saturday, the 4th March next, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The committee has drawn up a very formidable programme for the occasion. Besides vocal and instrumental music, monologues and recitations will be delivered by French and Parsee members. A comedy, *viz.*, "Un mariage au Telephone" is to be played by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee and Mr. J. E. Davar, the honorary secretary of the institution. Another comedy is to be played by French members of the Cercle, *viz.*, Messrs. Gustave Rat, P. Renault, A. Brereton, Bonnin, Paul, and Mrs. Heugh S. Symons. The programme altogether is a very select one. Members can obtain tickets for their friends on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p. m., when the following business will be transacted:—(1.) Election of twenty-four new members. (2.) Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892. (3.) Papers to be read:—(*a*) The Bhakla Plant and its effects on Cattle, by Mr. Jaikrishna Indrajee; (*b*) Indian Breeds of Dogs, by Mr W. F. Sinclair, C. S.; (*c*) Food of the Flying Fox, by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.; (*d*) Moonlight Shadows, by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.; (*e*) Note on Psilotum Trignetrum, by D. D. G. Dalgado; (*f*) Birds observed breeding in Kharaghora, by Mr. H. Bulkley; (*g*) A Gazelle's Food, by Lieut. S. D. Vale, R. I. M.; (*h*) On the Occurrence of the Spotted Grey Tree-creeper at Ahmednagar, by Lieut. H. E. Barnes, F. Z. S.; (*i*) Measurements of Black Bucks' Horns, by Mr. B. W. Blood; and (*j*) A Lynx attacking a Man, by D. H. E. Drake-Brockman, F. Z. S.

Penny Reading at the Y. M. C. A.—A varied programme was got through at the entertainment provided for the members and their friends at this Association last Tuesday. Mr. Vining, who opened the proceedings played the pianosolo, which he was put down for, in an appreciative style. Mr. H. E. Harrington, who has often been heard before, sang the "Sailor's Grave," for which he was encored. "The song that reached My Heart," sung by Miss Nicker, was fairly good, while Mr. Peyton's recitation, entitled the "Friendly Waiter" was amusing. Mrs. Flynn's solo soprano, called, "The Heart sighs ever to be free," pleased her audience to such an extent that it elicited an encore. Mr. Reed's recitation of the piece, called "Second Fiddle," amused the audience, and he also was encored. Messrs. Wild and Good opened the second part of the programme by a banjo and piano duet. They both played well, and were deservedly applauded. In her second song, "Il Bacio," Mrs. Flynn had to respond to an undeniable encore, and she treated the audience to a serio-comic song, called "Husbands," which was very well received. Mr. Forsyth's religious recitation of "Billy's Rose" did not seem to find much favour with the audience. Mr. A. Harrington was in very good form in his solo, called "A Dream of Peace." Mr. Harrison's reading of the "Vulgar Boy" was very amusing indeed, and was nicely rendered. The concert was brought to a close by a banjo and autoharp duet by Messrs. Wild and Good, both of whom are very good players, and did justice to the piece entrusted to their care.

Presentation of an Address.—On Saturday last, on Apollo Bunder, a large crowd of Marwarees received Mr. Roda Mull, son of Rae Bahadur Munshi Hurdyal Sing, Chief Justice and Secretary of Jodhpur, who has passed his barrister's examination in London, and who returned by the s. s. Victoria. No sooner had he landed than he was welcomed and congratulated. An address was read by Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar, on behalf of the Marwaree community, and presented in a silver casket of fine Cutch work. Mr. Roda Mull said he would be glad to assist any of them as far as possible, whenever his aid was needful. He also advised them to follow his example and educate their sons. The address was as follows:—"Sir,—On behalf of the Marwaree community of Bombay, we offer you our hearty congratulations on your successfully passing the barrister's examination and getting the LL.B. Degree of the Chicago University. We are subjects of Marwar, where your worthy father Rae Bahadur Munshi Hurdyal Sing, by his gentility, kindness, human bearing, affability, calm judgment, and unremitting devotion has succeeded in securing popularity, fame, and thanks of people. As a mark of our high esteem and kind affection towards your father and you, we beg to tender you this address, which we shall be highly obliged by your kindly accepting. In conclusion, we offer you a sincere welcome on your safe return to these shores, and it is our sincere wish that you may long continue your professional career, with credit to yourself, and honour to your distinguished father. It shall always be our prayer to the Almighty that He may shower on you His choicest blessings."

The Dead at the J. J. Hospital.—In connection with the Mahomedan dead in the J. J. Hospital a representative deputation of all the sections of the Mahomedan community waited upon the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay at his offices in the Town Hall, on the 20th instant. The following gentlemen, with others, constituted the deputation:—Kazi Shaik Mahomedsaheb Murghay (Kazi of Bombay), Mulla Abdulla Meyansaheb Hakimm-ud-densaheb, Mulla Abdullasaheb Budroodeen, Aga Abdool Hussain Sherazi, J. P. (agent to the Persian Steam Navigation Co.), Ahmedbhoy Habbibbhoy, J.P., Shaik Essa bin Khalifa, J.P., Hajee Jamahamed Joosuf Patel, J.P., (head of the Memon community), Mir Sarfaraz Ali, J.P., (barrister-at-law), Mirza Hussain Khan, J.P., (solicitor, High Court), Hajee Hashum Noorani, J.P., Rahimtulla Khairaz, J.P., Nansey Khairaz, J.P., Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, J P., Hajee Adum Saheb Siddick, J.P., Hajee Abdussatar, J.P., Hajee Shaboo Siddick, J.P., Peeroo Mahomed, J.P., Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa, J.P., Moonshi Shaik Ahmed Dulvi, J.P., Moonshi Shaik Faizullabhoysaheb (Fellow of the University of Bombay), Molvi Hajee Ubaidullasaheb (head teacher, Juma Musjid), Molvi Abdul Munimsaheb (priest, Juma Musjid), Moonshi Mahomed Ismailsaheb Mukba, Molvi Hakim Mirzasaheb, Nacoda Gulam Hussain Rogay, Fakeer Mohamed Contractor, Kutbuddinsaheb, Paloba, Hajee Shamsuddinsaheb Murgay, Mahomed Ibrahimsaheb Muktabay, Moonshi Hajee Mahomed Ismailsaheb, Goolam Mahomedsaheb Soorti, Tajuddinsaheb Nalkhanday, Saudagarulla Jawayasaheb, Shaik Madurullasaheb, Shaik Mahamedsaheb Sherroo, Moonshi Allawoodinsaheb Khatib, Mohamed Alisaheb Murghay, Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhikan, Mahomed Said Paloba, Mulla Ibrahim Khan Jamal, Mahomed Hussain Agray, Shaik Nasir Arab, Mulla Fakruddin Birwadkar, Sharfuddin Ghattay, Nazar Alisaheb, Mohamed Hayatsaheb, Mohamed Yusuf Tungikar, Hajee Baba Mogul, Yusuf Abdussatar Memon, Shaik Baban Meyan Fakeer Mohamed, Rajeekhan bin Dawoodbhoy, Shaik Jafurbhoy, Khurshed Hussain Tapish, Waleebhoy Hassambhoy, Mogul Ahmedsaheb. H. H. Aga Akbar Shah was unavoidably prevented from joining the deputation. In a letter his Highness deeply sympathised with the object of the deputation, expressed regret owing to previous engagements for his inability to accompany the deputation. The Surgeon-General advised the deputation to petition his Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject, and pending Government decision promised to make necessary arrangements at the Hospital as desired by the deputation.

THE MANAGER OF THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

James Alexander Murray, aged fifty years, a European, was brought up yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and cheating, preferred against him by Mr. P. A. Collins, of Secunderabad, Deccan.

In the complaint lodged by Mr. Collins, it was stated that in 1891, advertisements were caused to be published by the accused in the English papers in India on an extensive scale, inviting applications for branch and depot superintendents for the Victoria Natural History Institute, of which the accused professed himself to be the chief manager. Applicants were required to deposit sufficient security for the discharge of their duties. Hand-bills were also circulated to the same effect in the Madras Presidency; they bore the signature of one T. Misquitta, his assistant. Several appointments were given to different persons as superintendents on their depositing a certain amount of money with the accused as security for the honest fulfilment of their duties, as such. In May, 1892, the complainant was led to believe by the accused that Mr. M. J. Macaulay, of Oxford in England, R. C. Wright of Wipstone in Suffolk; W. J. Benson, of Surrey; and Bertie Williams of Betherson in Kent, were partners in the Institute, which had three secretaries. The capital of the Institute, the accused said, was three lakhs of rupees, besides the reserve fund of two-and-a-half lakhs. On the faith of those representations, the complainant had paid to the accused Rs. 1,500 in cash on the 17th May, 1892, as the amount of the security. A duly-stamped receipt for the amount was passed to the complainant. The document stated that the sum was to bear interest at five per cent. per annum. The complainant was appointed superintendent of the Secunderabad branch on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Up to December, 1892, the salary was regularly paid, but since that month it had fallen into arrears. In the issue of the *Sind Gazette* of the 16th August, 1892, a letter, published by Colonel R. J. Crawford, Cantonment Magistrate of Karachee, having been latterly brought to the knowledge of the complainant, he learnt on its perusal that the accused's antecedents were exposed in it, and the public were warned against being inveigled by his glowing advertisements. On inquiries being made, the witness learnt that there existed no such Institute on any part of the globe as was represented by the accused. The alleged partners were either fictitious persons or had no connection with the Institute. There were no capital, no reserve fund, and no account with the London and County Bank, where the accused said he had deposited the amount of security received from various persons. On the 20th instant, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, had passed a decree against the accused with an order for immediate execution. Owing to this and other difficulties, the accused had misappropriated the sum of Rs. 1,500 to his own use.

The magistrate had, on the filing of the information, ordered a warrant to be issued against the accused, who was arrested by the police, on Tuesday night, and brought up before the magistrate.

Besides the complainant, Mr. Collins, there were present in court about a dozen persons who had similar complaints to make against the accused.

The case was adjourned till the 8th proximo.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Opening Ceremony, Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, by H. E. Governor.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Tues. 7.—Annual Prize-giving of the Scottish High Schools, in the Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Sun. 12.—Bombay Light Horse, Camp-of-Exercise, Santa Cruz.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Bombay Light Horse, Camp, Santa Cruz.
Tues. 14.—Light Horse Camp.
Wed. 15.—Light Horse Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Light Horse Camp.
Fri. 17.—Light Horse Camp.
Sat. 18.—Light Horse Camp.
Sun. 19.—Light Horse Camp.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Light Horse Camp.
Tues. 21.—Light Horse Camp and Cross Country Races.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Second Criminal Sessions.

LOVING NEIGHBOURS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the case in which Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Banaji charged Sergeant Henderson, an overseer in her Majesty's Dockyard, and Mrs. Henderson, with assault and using abusive language, was called on for hearing. Mr. De Souza, appearing on behalf of the complainant, withdrew the charge against Mrs. Henderson.

The case against Sergeant Henderson alone was then proceeded with, when the accused, in his defence, pleaded that the complainant had assaulted him, and that the accused had to assault the complainant in self-defence.

The complainant went into the witness-box and deposed that he was a cotton merchant, and lived at Colaba Causeway. Since February, 1892, the accused was his sub-tenant. Up to November last the accused conducted himself well, and was on friendly terms with the complainant. A meeting of the inhabitants of Colaba was convened by the complainant, and the accused took an active part in it. There arose some difference of opinion between the complainant and the accused as to the best way in which the resolutions passed at the meeting could be acted upon. The accused was of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner was responsible for the nuisance arising at Colaba from want of proper drainage, and that he (the Commissioner) should be proceeded against in a court of law. The witness's opinion was to take a milder course. On the 6th instant, the accused assaulted and abused the complainant in front of his house. Since that day he frequently abused the complainant. He often requested the accused not to annoy him, but he did not listen to it. On the 6th instant he was assaulted by the accused, who gave him a blow with a stick on his hand.

Cross-examined by the Sergeant, witness said he did not know he was ever before accused of stealing a fowl. The accused had asked his own name to be inserted in the list of the names of committee men proposed at the meeting. When the witness went into the accused's room the accused called him "soor."

Nusserwanji Byramji, a Parsi neighbour, Torabi, a milk-maid, Diego Lobo, the complainant's cook, being called as witnesses to prove the assault, the case for the prosecution was closed.

The accused then opened his case and called witnesses to show that he was assaulted by the complainant on the 6th instant.

Luxmon Rama, a labourer, employed by the accused to cart away his furniture, &c., from the room he occupied deposed that the complainant and a European gentlemen came into the accused's room, and prevented him from removing certain flower pots. There was no cook nor a Parsee standing near them at the time. The accused came out from the stable to where the complainant was standing. The complainant and the accused were talking very loudly. The European had left by that time. The complainant held the accused's stick; both were then pulling at it. The accused fell down, and the complainant gave him two or three blows with his clenched fist.

Some more witnesses being examined the case was adjourned to enable the complainant to call Dr. Easdon as a witness for the prosecution.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE WILLIAM ROLLINGS.

Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Mr. Bland, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE DAMJEE SHIVSEY.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., appeared to argue against the rule nisi, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent's petition should not be restored to the board. The learned counsel said the procedure adopted in this instance was irregular. The insolvent obtained the rule on the ground that he was ill when the matter was called on for hearing, but had omitted to attach a medical certificate or an affidavit by persons who knew him to be ill.

His Lordship remarked that the procedure was in no way irregular, and that such orders were often made by this court. The insolvent had in his affidavit stated on oath that he was ill.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, in support of the rule, said that the matter was not heard on a regular court-day, and the insolvent did not, therefore, know of the sitting of the court that day.

Mr. Russell contended that the costs of the day at least should be paid by the insolvent.

His Lordship said he could make no order as to costs, as the insolvent had no money.

On Mr. Russell stating that insolvent had instructed counsel, his Lordship remarked that it did not follow that the money belonged to him. Under the rules, an insolvent had to pay certain fees, which were supposed to be paid by his friends or relations for getting the benefit of the Act. His Lordship made the rule absolute, reserving the question of costs till the disposal of the matter.

RE KHETSY JAITHA.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule nisi, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. There being no opposition, the rule was made absolute.

RE NARANDAS TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of time for the filing of the schedule on the ground that the insolvency was a heavy one, and that the accounts were not yet made up. The insolvents had made over to the Official Assignee something over three lakhs of rupees as assets.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's extension.

HIGH COURT.—February 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

347-92—Bicknell M and M—Ramgopal Heeralal vs R P Nixon and others—Crawford B B and Co and P G and S.

349-92—Payne G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Bicknell M and M and C B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

639-92—M N Saklatwalla—Kakabhoy Mahomedally vs Lallboo—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

498-92—Little S N and B—Hormusjee Dorabjee Gazdar vs Jejeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria and others—Little, S N and B and P and R—Part heard.

545-92—In person (a pauper)—Bhimjee Raghowjee vs Chagan Moolchand and others.

653-92—Shamrao P—Migbai and another vs Gowribai and others—J C Cama.

660-92—Chalk, W and S—Frank Chalk and another vs Ratanbai and another—M N Saklatwalla.

666-92—Little, S N and B—Kaderbhai Hassambhoy and others vs Goolam Hoosein Ebrahimjee—Payne, G and S.

565-92—Bhaishunker and K—Purshotum Odhowjee vs Meghjee Govind and others—Brown and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

213-92—Muljee and R—Vizbhookhandas Nagardas vs Premjee Peeraj—Edgelow and G.

517-91—Nanu and H—Karsandas Natha and another vs Ootumchand Dewchand and others—Ardesir H and D and Shamrao and P.

548-91—Nanu and H—Karsandas Natha and another vs Ootumchand Dewchand and others—Ardesir H and D and S and P.

139-92—Ardesir, H and D—Tahiralli Jeewabhoy and others vs Mahomedally Essufbhai and others—Payne G and S.

84-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Hussanally Noorbhoy vs Shaik Tyab Abdoolally and others—Nanu and H and P R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

For Judgment.

296-92—Payne G and S—Premcore alias Motee vs Luckhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff and In person.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

96-91—Little, S, N and, B—Mowjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others—Little, S N and B—Part heard.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.

139-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

St. Matthias Day, Friday.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion and Choral.
8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

Thursday, February 23.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. J. A. Sellar, Chaplain of Byculla. Hymns 112 and 466.
St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr, Friday, February 24.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Chatfield, 1,904 tons, Captain W McFee, cleared yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

The brig Flor de Dice, 133 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The schooner Flor de Mar, 121 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Inhambane, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Niobe, 855 tons, Captain C Androvich, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 900 deck passengers.

The s s Lady Havelock, 322 tons, Captain J C Whitly, cleared yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo, Revd T C Hillard and Mr Dhunjeebhoy Dinshaw as cabin passengers.

The s s Edenbridge, 1,657 tons, Captain J W Reynolds, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough. (21st January,) with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain O Canepa, arrived on the 21th inst:—From Genoa—Revd T B Blaich, Mr A D Patel, Mr F H Moline, Dr E Berard, Major Cumberland, Mr W Doderet, Mr and Mrs Eisvvaldt, and four children and E Nurse. From Alexandria—Mr G Turink. From Port Said—Mr and Mrs Elia Gluckman, Mr S David and one deck. From Aden—5 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Capt C D T Tocque, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Miss E Lockford, Mr and Mrs Pope, Mr and Mrs Robertson, Miss Rose, Mr and Mrs Bird and Mrs Archer. For Melbourne—Gunner E Adams. For Shanghai—Miss A Wright. For Yokohama—Mr H Richardson. For Hongkong—Mr J Browne, Mrs Barnes and child, Miss J A London, Mr Russell, and Miss Revoz. For Colombo—Miss Carlisle, Mr F A Storky, Miss Tench, Miss DeSilva, Mr and Mrs Beaumont, Mr R Young and 2 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	R Head	2913	McCalmont	Dunkirk, &c.	10-3	J Heyne
B	Banda	2005	Schuldt	Madras	23-2	Mackintosh
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Dunkirk, &c.		B&PSNCo
C	Naderi	1168	McIister	Red Sea	22-2	B&PSN Co
D&E	Arroyo	2307	Samuel	England	15-3	Grhm & Co
F	Singapore	2132	Ottovis	Genoa, &c.	9-3	F Branchl
G	Nyanza	1421	Baker	Zanzibar	28-2	A Munjee
H	Manica	788	Briggs	Dunkirk	28-2	K Nixon
K	Slingsby	2094	Robinson	Hull	24-2	F M & Co
M	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		VEbm&Co
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	24-2	H Cassum
O	Aldgate	2208	Cheshire	Antwerp	26-2	K Nixon
Q	Bendi	2297	Bencke	Marseilles	7-3	K Nixon

PRINCE'S DOCK, HARBOUR WALL.

S S	Mahanadi	517	Cassum	C Mandvie	23-2	Shprd&Co
„	Kaveri	543	Ahmed	Bhownaggar	25-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Victoria	2989	Adamson	London	25-2	P & O Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	25-2	W&AGrhm
3	Kt Companion	2543	Durant	Antwerp	..	K Nixon
4	Malwa	1694	Preston	China	22-2	P & O Co
5	Gwalior	1648	Speck	China		P & O Co
6	St Pancras	2781	Young	Dunkirk	9-3	K Nixon
7	Imperatrix	2354	Egger	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
8	Orion	1720	Walleschiug	Trieste	22-2	A L S NCo
9	Lycia	2116	McNay	Dunkirk	26-2	K N & Co
10	Ancona	1888	Mody	Dischg not fixed		P & O Co
11	Hebe	318	Halen	Not fixed	22-2	H S Sidick
12	Methley Hall	2254	Buck	Havre	6-3	E Bates&Co
13	N Hall	2139	Hood	Liverpool	..	E Bates &Co
15	Amana	2048	Kilgari	Marseilles	25-2	K N & Co
19	Niobe	855	Androvich	Calcutta	22-2	A L S NCo

HARBOUR WALL.

		Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
S S	Kapurthala	21-2	25-2	K Coast & Karachi
„	Pachumba	..	22-2	Do.
„	Karagola		25-2	
„	Purulia		25-2	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Singapore (s)	Canepa	Genoa, Jan 30.
22	Edenbridge (s)	Reynolds	Middlesborough. Jn 21

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Malwa (s)	Tocque	China, &c.
	Niobe (s)	Androvich	Calcutta.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda, &c.
	Lady Havelock (s).	Whitly	Colombo.
	Orion (s)	Walluschiug.	Trieste, &c.
	Chatfield (s)	McFee	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Brig Flor de Diu, Nacoda, for Delagoa Bay.
„ Flor de Mar, Nacoda, for Inhambane

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer, St. Giles for Marseilles.
„ Kapurthala for K. C. and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
17	Warora s	Johnstone	Bombay, Feb 6.
18	Maharani s	Sandilands	Moulmein, Feb 10.
	Palitana s	Dougherty	Rangoon, Feb 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.—Steamer Loodiana, ships Jason and Lyndhurst.
Feb. 18.—Steamers Chupra, Waverley and Nadir.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
19 Java s .... London.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
20 Clyde s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 22.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—138 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 5 bales goat hair, V Gangjee; 900 cwts wheat, and 262½ cwts barley, Poonja Jairam; 40 bales wool, A Joosub; 34 bales wool, Cooverjee Vussonjee.

For Glasgow.

Hispania s—15 cases condiments, M Poonjeajee and Sons.

For London.

Victoria s—18 bales skins and hides, M Shapoorjee and Co; 46 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 2 cases curry powder, F Hoossein; 20 cwts rubber, Canjee Dwarkadas; 600 cwts myrabollams, M L Assoo; 10 bales wool and jute carpets, A M Goolam Hoosein; 11[illegible] cwts gum, [illegible]; 125 bales olibanum, Nurpal Mowjee; [illegible] cwts myrabollams and 35 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; [illegible] cwts olibanum, and 140 cwts gum, M Cas[illegible].

For Hull.

Slingsby s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

For Havre.

Methley Hall s—13 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 400 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saons and Co.

For Antwerp.

Aldgate s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 7,500 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt Companion s—110 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, N Laljee; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Ramore Head s—500 horns, R Caderbhoy.

For Dunkirk.

Manica (s)—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co.

For Barcelona.

Hisapnia s—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Genoa.

Netherley Hall s—2,550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—3,999 cwts cotton seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Netherby Hall s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 990 cwts groundnuts and 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Bendi s—9,000 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Pembridge s—165 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli & Co; 220 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore & Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 435 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell &Co.

For Odessa.

Imperatrix s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—165 bales cotton, Glade & Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Sidney Thomas s—700 cwts myrabollams, and 1,430 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar & Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co.

For Venice.

Sidney Thomas s—650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Newyork.

Hispania s—3 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir &Co.

For Calcutta.

Vadala s—148 bases cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—126 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co; 250 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 48 bales cotton, and 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 1,145 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 511 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 614 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 110 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, A Jamsetjee; 510 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 tons old iron, H M Hakimjee.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s—150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 429 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union Mills, Ld; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 500 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co.

Malwa s—6 chests opium, G Kedarmull; 24 chests opium, E J Abraham.

For Kobe.

Gwalior s—100 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 5 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 120 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, N Venilal.

For Yokohama.

Gwalior s—200 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 10 bales twist, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 5 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10 bales piece-goods, and 30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—February 22.

From Glasgow.

Hispania—s 5 cases whisky, 300 cases ale and 30 cases stout, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 50 casks ale, and 7 cases beer, T Morrison and Co; 100 cases whisky, J A Kirkbride and Co; 125 hogsheads ale, F Fischer and Co; 2.0 hogsheads stout, R Morrison and Co.

Persia—s 100 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrowjee.

From London.

Bombay—s 1 case cutlery, R A Hoosein.
Kinloch—s 101 cases oldtom, D Cowasjee.
Carthage—s 26 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

From Newyork.

Hispania—s 12 cases tobacco, B Nuzerally; 16 cases tobacco, E Russooljee; 12 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Aderjee.

From Liverpool.

Hispania—s 250 boxes soap, E M Abdulally.

From Antwerp.

Bombay s—1 case cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy; 2 cases cutlery, A Mahomed.
Drachenfels s—2 cases foolscap paper, H Mahomed Ally.

From Hamburg.

Gutenfels s—3 qr. cask portwine, M Russee and Co.
Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.
Baroda s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

From Charente.

Eden Hall s—75 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

From Venice.

Maria Teresa s—18 cases soap, A Mahomed.

From Tieste.

Maria Teresa s—13 cases glass beads, M Ebrahim; 3 cases glass beads, A Goolam Hoosein; 1 case brushes, A Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 19.

Anderson, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, from Sirur.
Tomkins, Lt-Col, Bo, Chief Engr, from inspection duty, from Karachi.

February 21.

Moline, Lt, N-W P, East Surrey Regt, from leave, from England.
Halt, Capt, Bo, K O York L I, on leave, from Poona.

February 22.

Peacocke, Vety-Lt, Bo, A V D, to embark, from Deesa.
Reid, Major, Bo 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Webb, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bo, P M O, on inspection duty, Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—February 21.

Edwards, Lt, Bengal, 35th Sikhs, on special duty, to Central Africa.

February 22.

Banks, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, on duty, to Karachi.
Rennick, Col, 18th B I, on leave, to England.
Webb, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bo, P M O, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd February.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. and at the Byculla Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd February.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday, the 25th instant.
2. Members who have not yet received their arms and accoutrements are requested to apply for them at Head-Quarters as early as possible.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to "C" Company:—No 3132 Vol J A C Morell.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines, this morning, at 6-50 o'clock.
2. The new pattern shoulder chains can be obtained on application to Sergt-Major Gosling at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Capt C G Parsons, Asst Commr, Umballa, is placed on special duty with His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Mr P D Agnew, Asst Commr, attached to Karnal and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, vice Mr D C J Ibbetson.

Mr Troward is posted to Amritsar, relieving Mr F C Channing, Divl Judge, proceeding on leave.

Mr A J Hammond, Dist Supdt of Police, Umballa, has obtained furlough to Europe for 1 year.

Mr E W Tomkins is appointed a Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, and is posted to the Rawalpindi District.

Mr W Smith, Ex Engr, Dera Ismail Khan Division, is allowed furlough for 1 year out of India.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·870	Calm	1	67·0	[illegible]2·1	89	0·25	2·48	+0·35
Agra	29·9·0	S E	5	71·5	54·5	[illegible]0	0·09	1·80	+1·00
Cawnpore	30·007	N E	3	74·5	50·0	81	..	3·03	..
Allahabad	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	29·986	S S E	3	77·5	55·2	70	0·02	1·17	+0·25
Jacobabad	29·942	W N W	7	61·9	48·0	90	0·14	3·48	+2·99
Karachi	29·9·8	N E	10	64·0	54·5	98	0·22	3·99	+3·16
Jeypore	29·953	E	7	67·0	53·1	90	0·04	1·44	+0·62
Ajmere	29·930	S	2	66·4	53·3	83	0·15	1·97	+1·35
Deesa	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Ahmedabad	29·925	W	1	86·2	61·7	81	0·14	0·14	...
Rajkot	29·971	N W	10	84·9	6[illegible]·4	78	0·02	0·25	—0·25
Veraval	29·951	N	10	75·0	63·8	75	...	0·41	..
Neemuch	29·966	S E	9	79·7	52·8	91	...	1·67	+1·08
Indore	29·983	W	6	83·5	55·6	74	0·05	1·19	+0·25
Saugor	29·985	Calm	5	80·3	53·3	89	0·13	2·79	+0·41
Jubbulpore	29·[illegible]38	N E	4	81·9	58·8	46	..	2·76	+0·75
Hoshangabad	29·955	E	5	85·3	61·8	47	..	1·55	—0·02
Khandwa	29·927	Calm	8	90·2	62·1	33	...	2·57	+1·33
Raipur	29·920	Calm	6	86·8	58·7	94	0·92	2·44	+1·04
Nagpur	29·925	W	7	88·3	60·3	68	0·19	3·81	+[illegible]
Amraoti	29·940	W S W	7	93·1	56·7	34	...	3·15	+[illegible]
Akola	29·922	W	10	84·0	57·0	81	...	2·49	[illegible]
Surat	29·960	W	F	87·0	61·0	92	...	...	—[illegible]
Malegaon	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	
Bombay	29·9[illegible]3	E S E	6	79·7	67·4	84	..	0·67	—[illegible]
Poona	30·030	E S E	11	90·0	54·5	72	..	0·34	—[illegible]
Sholapur	30·020	W	[illegible]	[illegible]7·7	58·1	44	..	0·75	—[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·974	S E	5	81·6	[illegible]	70	..	0·75	—[illegible]
Belgaum	29·[illegible]99	Calm	[illegible]	85·3	55·9	41	..	0·30	—[illegible]
Goa	30·024	E S E	6	84·1	67·3	90	...	2·44	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	N E	2	85·2	66·4	88	..	1·43	—1[illegible]
Mangalore	[illegible]	E N E	1	87·3	71·9	83	...	4·25	—[illegible]
Calicut	29·[illegible]88	E N E	8	87·7	72·7	79	...	3·63	—[illegible]
Cochin	29·981	N E	M	88·7	71·2	97	0·20	8·63	—[illegible]
Bangalore	30·040	S E	3	89·2	67·0	91	0·19	0·91	—[illegible]
Secunderabad	29·973	S S W	6	93·6	67·0	80	0·02	2·59	+[illegible]
Masuliptm.	29·991	S S E	8	87·5	74·1	72	..	1·02	—7·[illegible]
Bellary	29·985	W N W	..	96·5	69·9	70	..	0·25	—2·[illegible]
Cuddapah	29·976	E S E	..	99·7	74·3	66	0·02	2·28	—4·[illegible]
Madras	30·0·6	E	17	84·2	76·7	74	...	6·92	—17·77
Coimbatore	30·014	E	1	91·3	70·[illegible]	84	...	1·22	—4·7[illegible]
Trichinopoly	30·0·8	Calm	2	96·1	74·4	78	..	1·87	—9·36
Negapatam	29·984	S E	12	87·0	77·2	73	..	11·75	—21·18
Colombo	29·936	N E	L 7	[illegible]6·5	71·0	78	0·03	13·74	—10·[illegible]

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change very irregularly. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in Rajputana, Berar, the Central and the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and at Karachi and Neemuch, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest in Berar, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and a portion of Gujarat. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has been moderate to strong at Rajkot, Veraval, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Jubulpore, 14 at Akola and Goa, 12 at Agra, and 10 at Rajkot, Neemuch and Masulipatam. The day and night temperature variations are very irregular to-day. The most important departures are:—Minimum from 4° to 8° in excess at Rajkot, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Cuddapah and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and at Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Goa, Karwar, Cochin and Bangalore, and the skies are more or less clouded over the greater part of the country. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Saugor, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Indore, Nagpur, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind has advanced eastwards, and now exists as a large low pressure area over Lower Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab. A small area of low pressure also lies over Berar and the Central Provinces, and the weather is more or less unsettled to the north of latitude 16°. To the south of that parallel also, humidity is increasing and will occasion local scattered showers. In Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and the Punjab, the weather is cloudy and damp and local showers are still to be expected. In the neighbourhood of Surat, Malegaon, Poona and Bombay the increase of humidity shows that the weather will remain more or less cloudy and light rain is probable at hill stations.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MR. EDULJEE RUSTAMJEE REPORTER, First Assistant Collector and Assessor, Bombay Municipality, says:—I have tried MOTIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER now for some time, and I can safely recommend its use in keeping the Teeth clean from Tartar and strengthening the Gums.

PLEASE note our Organs and other Goods are imported from the well-known London firm, Messrs. John G. Murdoch and Co., Limited, 91 and 93, Farringdon Road, E. C.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE Stock-in-Trade of household furniture of Mr Ebrahimjee Hasoojee at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of GERMAN BOAR HOUNDS, Tiger coloured, height 36", very powerful.—Apply "M", care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Pair of WALERS, age 7, height 15 hands, quiet in Harness, Price Rs. 1,000; also pair of grey Arab HORSES, 14-2, quiet in Saddle and Harness, price Rs. 600; and Light BROUGHAM and VICTORIA. Apply F. YORKE-SMITH, Ridge, Malabar Hill.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY is one of the finest Brands that Scotland produces. It stands without a Rival. Each and every Refreshment Rooms should give a trial. Per bot. Re. 1-12; Per doz. Rs. 20.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

THREE FLOORS TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

A NICE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half dozen, at CAVALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, No. 47, Forbes Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR—Most Comfortable Hotel in the Station. Next to the Post and Telegraph office and the Club. Visitors will do well to apply to RIPON before making Arrangements Elsewhere.

H. O. SELBY says about "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar:—"Should any person desire to act on "Falstaff's" resolution, and live cleanly as a nobleman should, I would advise him to put up at the "FOUNTAIN HOTEL."

SPECIAL 200 LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, Children's, Sailor, and Boater Hats, Manufacturers. Samples of the LATEST and most FASHIONABLE Shapes all in perfect condition. To be SOLD at 25 per cent. below usual Prices.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, full plate PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, in good condition.—"Box 2," care of this office.

WANTED, by a young LADY, just out from Australia, an appointment as BARMAID in a respectable Hotel, or as House-keeper to an elderly Gentleman. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Graduate of Cambridge University, desires post as PRIVATE SECRETARY or TUTOR.—Address "D. X.," care of South British Insurance Company, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Ld., Canadian Club WHISKY.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! Finest Orange Pekoe. A really Excellent Tea. Re. 1-4 per lb. Pekoe Re. 1 per lb. Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb. Family Mixture As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

THERE was a decline of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅝d.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £64½; but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 84 cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ dollars. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were both unchanged in London, at 91⅝ and 109¼, respectively. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·18½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 5 1-16d. per lb; and Surats were unchanged in value, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-16d., for February-March deliveries, and 5 1-32d. for June-July.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent., to 9⅛ cents.; and May Futures were 5 points higher, at 9·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures, and those in the two preceding years so far:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts......	16,000	30,000	20,000
Three days' do.	41,000	76,000	67,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	4,214,000	5,960,000	5,726,000

Our local Cotton Market has been steady again to-day, with prices unchanged, all round; but only a small business has been reported. Purchases by exporters have been confined to 200 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 220; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, made up of 300 each of new Bengals, at Rs. 200-20; and Julgaum, at Rs. 228¼; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 220; and 100 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 248; and Mowa, also, at Rs. 248 per candy.

WHEAT has also become steady in tone, and more has been doing for export to-day; but business has still been upon only a moderate scale. Prices have advanced half an anna per cwt., all round, quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	4	14	0	per cwt.
Do 85 "	"	4	13	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi............	"	4	13	6	"
Red Delhi....................	"	4	10	6	"
Hard Yellow	"	5	0	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	10	0	"
Hard Red	"	4	9	6	"

SEEDS have been quiet, with only a moderate business passing, and the price of *Linseed* has receded 5 annas per cwt., say to Rs. 8-10-0 to Rs. 8-12-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,482	bales.
Wheat	15,641	cwt.
Linseed............	10,378	"
Rapeseed	4,027	"
Gingelly	14,756	"
Groundnuts	7,753	"
Castorseed	4,286	"
Rice	26,695	"

FREIGHTS are without change. There is still very little demand for tonnage from shippers; but speculators are taking up steamers for March loading, paying about 14s. per ton for picked ports, with 6d. per ton extra for option of a second port.

EXCHANGE was quiet again at opening, at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, at which we heard of no enquiry, though, before long, the rate for Telegraphic became 1s. 2 11-16d. The rate for three months' sight credits has been 1s. 2 27-32d. for February-March delivery, at which we heard of a small amount being placed; but business either way has again been extremely limited, and the market closed quiet pending the receipt of news regarding Councils Bills as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 21-32 to 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 2⅛d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·56¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER again declined 3-16 per cent. say, to 105 1-16 for Fours for Money, and the near account, and 104⅞ for the end of March, and remained at these rates throughout the day until the close, when 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted, the cash price leaving off at 105⅛.

SHARES have been very quiet, and the only alterations which we make in our list this evening, are an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 8 in Khandeish, and Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit, Cotton Mill shares; an advance of Rs. 2½ in New Indian, and of Rs. 3¾ in Mercantile Press shares, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Treacher and Co., at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 22.

Wednesday's observations show a barometic rise in the north-east of India, Bombay, the Deccan, and Baluchistan; a fall elsewhere. A well-defined depression lies over the Punjab, and shallow depressions in the Central Provinces and Sind and Kathiawar. Winds are cyclonic in the north-west of India; easterly in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, variable elsewhere. The force is fresh in the Bay and several western stations. The temperature has risen in the greater part of Northern and Central India; it has fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature ranges from 87° in Cuddapah to 54° in Dera Ismail Khan. The temperature is excessive in Burma and Madras; it is lower than usual in other Provinces. The maxima are very low in Northern and Central India; high in Burma and Madras. The highest recorded reading is 99½° in Cuddapah, lowest 61° in Hyderabad. Showers have fallen in a large part of North-West and Central India and the Gangetic Plain and in some places of the Peninsula. Snow has fallen on the hills. The weather is unsettled off the Sind coast.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Cables Aden, Zanzibar and St. Thome Loanda interrupted.
Owing to interruption of cables Aden, Zanzibar, and St. Thome Loanda, the whole of South Africa is cut off. Steamer leaves Aden for Zanzibar on Thursday, the 23rd instant, and mail for Loanda closes at St. Thome on Friday evening, the 24th instant.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden on Thursday, the 23rd instant.
Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, closes at Karachi, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	Latest Date. H.	Latest Date. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes
Turkey	21	11	55 p.m.	10	...
Teheran	22	2	56 p.m.	..	11
Suez......................	22	2	35 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 22nd Feb., 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum. H.	Minimum. M.
From Calcutta............	..	51	..	2
" Kurrachee	..	11	...	
" Madras	1	24	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st February, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·925
Temperature of the Air	73·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·4
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·5
General Directions of Wind*	N, NW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	181

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BEALE—WIEHE—January 30, at Nice, at the British Consulate and at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. Frere Langford, Anthony Beale, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, second son of the late Major-General E. C. Beale, Bombay Army, to Dagmar Nathalie Emily Wiehe, younger daughter of the late Surgeon-Major G. C. Wiehe, Bombay Medical Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PAUL—February 13, at Shillong, Assam, wife of Captain E T Paul, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

WHEELER—February 16, at Bankipur, Patna, the wife Wm Wheeler, of the Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LAWRENCE—February 12, at Bezwada, Frederick St John Lawrence, L R C P and S E, eldest son of the late Hony Surgeon Caleb St John Lawrence.

VERNON—February 15, at Bahraich, Herbert C E Vernon, son of Colonel Vernon, Harefield Park, Uxbridge.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

THE annual Convocation of the Bombay University brings to a focus not only the work accomplished in the previous year, but the questions awaiting solution in the immediate future. The report of the Syndicate deals with the academical events of the past, while the address of the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, passes in review the problems awaiting solution. The numbers coming up for the University examinations continue to increase, and thus testify to the growing popularity of that centre of light. It is a very satisfactory evidence of the desire of the aspiring among all classes to avail themselves of the facilities afforded in the Presidency for obtaining the advantages of higher education. The large number of fourteen hundred and sixty-six candidates presented themselves for the School Final Examination, of whom three hundred and sixty-four passed. The Matriculation Examinations, which were held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi, attracted nearly three thousand candidates, of whom nine hundred and sixteen were successful. There were seven hundred and fifty-seven candidates for the Previous Examination, of whom two hundred and forty passed. It thus appears that one out of three succeed in these examinations, two-thirds of the candidates failing. The proportion of failures seems to be unduly large, and indicates that the majority of the candidates come up inadequately prepared for the ordeal which they hope to pass. Nevertheless the numbers presenting themselves with the chances three to one against them, will doubtless continue to increase so long as the impression prevails that failure to pass an examination is in itself a recommendation which will enable the plucked to appeal successfully to the sympathy of employers. In every office in Bombay there are frequent applications for employment based mainly on the fact that the aspirant was unsuccessful in passing the Matriculation Examination. Unhappily it is the common experience that the preliminary studies which failed in its chief purpose, far from being any qualification for humbler work is found to disqualify them for the simple duties required in the counting-house and other places of business. It would be an interesting subject for inquiry by a Government Commission what becomes of the thousands of candidates who fail to pass the University Examinations. But to resume. The report records that for the first time an Intermediate Examination was held last year, for which one hundred and thirty-one candidates presented themselves, of which the fair proportion of sixty-eight passed. In all the examinations, the Hindus are, as might be expected, the predominant class, Parsis coming second, and the Mahomedans a long way behind. This holds good also in the examinations for honours. With reference to a heated controversy which has not yet reached its term, it is interesting to note that the Grant Medical College sent up sixty-two candidates for the first examination in Medicine, of whom thirty-eight passed. In the previous year the candidates numbered sixty-one, of whom only twenty passed. In the second examination in Medicine, the College sent up fifty-two candidates, of whom thirty-four were successful. For the degree of L. M. and S., which it is proposed to abolish in favour of the higher degree of M. B., forty-four candidates presented themselves, of whom seventeen passed the examination, seven in the first-class. For the diploma in Agriculture, the examination for which was this year held for the first time, there were three candidates, all Hindus, and all from the Poona College of Science. The same College sent up twenty-three candidates for the first examination in Civil Engineering, of whom twenty passed, and for the second examination sixteen, of whom fourteen passed, the greater number again being Hindus.

Some changes were introduced during the year in the bye-laws and regulations, but they have not yet received the sanction of Government. The oral examination in the vernacular languages in the School Final Examination has been abolished. More important was the resolution of the Senate to change the designation of the first medical degree from L. M. & S. to M. B., the candidates to be required to pass the Matriculation and a Preliminary Scientific Examination. Before that resolution was forwarded to Government for consideration and sanction twenty-five members of the Senate signed a requisition, asking that a meeting of the Senate should be called to consider the propriety of superseding previous resolutions with a view to making it obligatory that candidates for the M. B. should pass the Intermediate Examination in Arts. That meeting will be held on the 27th instant, and the Government have decided to await the issue of the further discussion. The Chancellor, in the course of his address, alluded in general terms to the proposal to give a high degree without the higher qualification usually associated with it. His Excellency spoke guardedly on the subject, on the express ground that whatever the decision come to by the Senate, the matter must eventually come before the Government for consideration. But speaking from the point view of the Chancellor and in the interests of the University, Lord Harris held that it should be the endeavour of every one connected with the University to raise its fame, and to take care that the distribution of learned titles should be such that they might be recognised by other learned bodies as of true metal and not of inferior alloy. Acknowledging that a sordid love for titles is inherent in most men, he urged that a learned body desirous of retaining the respect of the world should make the titles, which it gives, the criterion of the worth and attainments of those who receive them. He supported this view by reference to the Convocation addresses of Mr. Birdwood in 1891 and 1892, and also to the remarkable address delivered by Mr. Justice Bowen in England. The Chancellor expressed the hope that the Senate will keep these weighty considerations in view when discussing the subject of the Medical Degree, and went on to suggest that the University should not be satisfied with simply conferring degrees. It should inculcate a love of learning, and become a centre of culture to which earnest students will be attracted from far and near. In a stirring appeal to the men of wealth and public spirit who have endowed the city with so many splendid public buildings and noble charities he urged them to supply the endowments necessary to make the University a teaching body worthy of Bombay. Towards such endowments the Government, his Excellency intimated, would make a handsome contribution.

It is to be hoped that this suggestion—supported by a promise of help from a source which seemed to be drying up—will meet with a generous response from those citizens who are seeking a suitable channel in which their munificence may flow. In the past few years the experience of the University when applying to the Government for pecuniary support has been very similar to that of the sheep who went out for wool and returned shorn. There is a pathetic paragraph in the Report of the Syndicate which relates how an application for an increase in the usual Government grant of Rs. 20,000 elicited a reply that the University should consider the propriety of raising the fees of degrees and licenses to the level obtaining in Madras, or even to a higher level, as a means of establishing a financial equilibrium. This unsympathetic intimation was followed up by a letter in which the University was informed that the grant of Rs. 15,000 would be budgetted for the ensuing year "as a special case." The Syndicate prepared a new scale of fees to provide for the threatened deficiency. The Government thoughtfully informed the Syndicate—with a view to enable it the better to press its proposals on the Senate—that the grant provided for in the coming Budget 1892-93 was only Rs. 10,000. The University, at the instance of Mr. P. M. Mehta, rejected the new scale of fees, and directed the Syndicate to communicate to Government on behalf of the University "their respectful but strong protest against the withdrawal or diminution of the Government grant." The civil response to this protest was an intimation from Government "that in preparing the budget for next year, the University authorities may calculate on a grant to the University of Rs. 5,000." At this rate the University may calculate in future years on a grant from Government of nothing at all. Naturally the Chancellor recognised that it was necessary to explain—even if he could not justify to the satisfaction of the protesters—the attitude of the Government towards the University of which he is the official head. He pleaded the responsibility resting on the Government to so administer the funds at their disposal as to do the greatest good to the greatest number. The administrator who places the claims of the ryots to roads through jungle tracks and villagers to primary education, and improved sanitation before the demands of a University, must be content, like Sir Robert Peel, to turn from the coldness and ingratitude of the world outside, to the consolation of an approving conscience within.

SIR THEODORE HOPE'S scheme for expanding Christian ministrations and bringing them into accord with the altered conditions of the European and Eurasian population is set forth in a pamphlet, of which some copies have been circulated among the heads of the Anglican and Roman Catholic and other religious bodies in India. The writer maintains that in this country, while there is no Established Church, the principle of concurrent endowment of religious bodies is accepted and acted upon by the State. Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques receive revenues for religious purposes, which would be devoted to secular uses if the policy inherited from the old dynasties of different denominations that it is right and necessary to endow the religion of its subjects, had been denied or repudiated. The East India Company from the time of William III. was obliged to supply religious ministration for its Christian employes. In 1833 Parliament empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to grant, from time to time, to any community of Christians not being of the Church of England or the Church of Scotland, such sums of money as might be expedient for the purpose of instruction, or for the maintenance of worship. Under that provision, Sir Theodore maintains, that a Christian Church system was constituted, comprising the whole body of Christians, Anglican, Roman, and Non-conformist, equally eligible for State-aid. The policy of the equality of creeds, successfully applied in the case of Hindus and Mahomedans was applied to the several phases of Christianity and their rulers. But while the Christian communities have vastly increased in numbers the State-aid accorded them has not kept pace with their requirements. What is now proposed is that the grants to the Anglican and to the Roman communities should be capitalised in whole or in great part, and assigned to two Church Bodies, respectively, representing for all India the Church of England and the Church of Rome. A Board of Commissioners should also be formed representing the Non-conformist communities to have the internal administration of State-grants. The State should then make payments for ministrations to soldiers and State and railway servants, and their families, on the system of capitation grants now made in respect of Presbyterian and Wesleyan soldiers. Sir Theodore Hope is of opinion that the Christian Churches being thus provided with the nucleus of an endowment, and a certain income, would find it more easy to claim the voluntary support of their members. Stipends would probably be reduced and pensions would disappear, due respect of course being shown to existing interests. He appeals to the believers in the principle of freedom of religion from State patronage and State control, while recognising the beneficial influence of Christianity on the poo Europeans and Eurasians in India, to promote a settlement on the basis which he proposes. He does not desire a dominant position for the Church of England. What is aimed at is to give Christians of all sects in India the means of maintaining their worship and securing the ministrations which promote their spiritual and moral welfare.

A DEPUTATION of Calcutta merchants opposed to the views of the Indian Currency Association, yesterday presented a memorial to the Viceroy representing their views on the subject. In their memorial the Currency Dissenters express "the utmost concern and regret" at the interview recently accorded by the Viceroy to the deputation on the Currency Association, and they object to its being considered as representative of the Banking, Trading, and Industrial interests. The memorialists, with an absence of presumption which is remarkable, express themselves surprised to hear of the Viceroy telling the deputation that their views hold the field. The Dissenters from the Currency Association memorial assure the Viceroy, "respectfu[illegible]," th[illegible] time, that his Excellency is under a misapp[illegible]hension on the point. They submit tha[illegible] measures urged by the Currency Associati[illegible] unsound, mischievous, and fraught with [illegible] danger to Government and to the co[illegible] prosperity and development of the co[illegible] They do not favour a fluctuating or [illegible] rupee, but they are more averse to "[illegible] value being placed on the rupee," [illegible] lieve that the remedy proposed by th[illegible] sociation to be worse than the dis[illegible] practical business men, they say, [illegible] hold that the fall in exchange has [illegible] or embarrassed the trade of the country [illegible] extent of creating unparalleled depression. [illegible] causes of the present depression, they maintain, are to be found elsewhere, but where, they make no attempt to indicate. They are not, they assure his Excellency, insensible to the embarrassment Government experiences in the present state of its finances; nor are they wanting in sympathy for the Government employes; but they fail to see the necessity of resorting to the "desperate expedient of tampering with the monetary basis on which the financial and commercial system of the country is founded."

THE members of the Government will move to Mahableshwar this year a week or two later than usual. The sanction of the Government of India to the Provincial Budget will not be received until late in March, which is the usual period. The preparation of the Financial Statement, and its circulation amongst the members of the Legislative Council previous to discussion in Council under the new Act will probably occupy a fortnight. His Excellency the Governor will open the Leper Asylum at Junagadh early in April. The opening ceremony of the Jetalsar branch of the Kathiawar Railway system will also probably take place in the first week in April if the line be completed at that time. His Excellency will probably arrive in Mahableshwar before the middle of April.

MR. JOHN PETTIE, whose pictures have graced the walls of the Royal Academy for more than thirty years, was one of the foremost of Scottish painters, and his works were ever attractive and popular. He was born in 1839 in Edinburgh, and the earliest of his noteworthy pictures were exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy. Thirty years ago he went to London, and in 1866 was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. On the death of Sir Edwin Landseer in 1873, Mr. Pettie was chosen a Royal Academician. A daughter of Mr. Pettie not long ago married the eminent composer Mr. Hamish McCunn.

SUBSCRIBERS to Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter's Memorial Fund are informed that the silver cup to be presented to him is on view at Messrs. Treacher's Fort establishment. It is an artistic work worthy of inspection.

LORD ROBERTS, on his way from Calcutta to Bombay next month, will visit Jeypur and Jodhpur. His Excellency will inspect the Imperial Service transport train at the former place, and the cavalry regiments at Jodhpur.

MR. HEWETT, Deputy Secretary in the Home Department, who is about to return to district work in these Provinces, will be succeeded by Mr. Melitus, at present Under-Secretary in the Department.

THERE is no truth in the statement that one result of the Nepalese Envoy's visit to India will be the signing of a new treaty with Nepal. Certain matters of State business will be disposed of by General Bir Shamsher during his stay in Calcutta, but our relations with Nepal are so eminently satisfactory that no new treaty is required to confirm them.

AN additional grant of Rs. 7,84,470 has been sanctioned to meet such expenditure in connection with Captain Yeilding's transport and supply arrangements in Gilgit during the year to 1892-93, as is debitable to the Military Department.

THE frontier paper learns by telegram from Peshawar that news has come across the frontier that Umra Khan of Bajaur has captured Muhammad Said Jan, the Amir's agent at Chitral, near Narai. The agent was on his way to Kabul. If this is true, a renewal of the hostilities between Afghanistan and Bajaur, which were stopped by order of the Indian Government, would appear inevitable. Possibly the Amir's agent was making his way to Kabul on account of the arrival of Dr. Robertson at Chitral; for the Amir's game there must then have appeared quite played out.

LAST week we were enlivened by the visit of General Gatacre, who is in command of the district, on inspection duty, accompanied by the D. A. A. G., in whose honour there were some very cheerful nights at the mess, a Raipur correspondent says. The snipe-shooting there is a great stand-by; the tanks are so numerous that better snipe-shooting cannot be had in any part of India. This year, however, the bags have not been so good as last year, when seventy-three couple to one gun in one day was the record. There is big game to be got, too, within forty miles of the station. Captain Bythell, R. E., is camped twenty miles from this as his head-quarters with his survey party, one section being in the Bilaspur district, another in the Sambalpur district, and two in this district. He shot a very fine tiger the other day; Captain Alban and Mr. Fisher of the 7th Bombay Infantry got one each also.

IN an able review of the "Bibliography of Morocco," by Sir R. Lambert Playfair and Dr. Robert Brown, a critic in *Nature* draws attention to the curious fact that to this day it is largely a *terra incognita*. No European can penetrate into its fastnesses, and we, therefore, fear that its geography is, to a great extent, conjectural. An idea to the contrary prevails, because the maps have many names of places on them. These names refer to tombs of holy saints, and scarcely anybody lives at them. The Moor is not fond of living near a road, because if he does he exposes himself to the requisitions of the tax-collector. But the geography of the famous Atlas Mountains is still mostly guess-work, and Mr. Joseph Thomson's last attempt to get into their fastnesses was a failure owing to the hostility of fanatical Kaids. Here *Nature* makes an ingenious suggestion, which we commend to the Indian Government. As it is clear no Christian will be allowed to get into the places that need geographical survey, why not send educated Mahommedan officials or scholars in our Indian Service to do the work? The explorations of our Indian Pundits in Thibet were most successful achievements.

THE old alchemists were madly eager to make precious stones artificially. It is not generally known that there are modern alchemists amongst us who are working at the same subject, and that one of the most enthusiastic is, strange to say, a Glasgow man. Mr. Morris's experiments in the making of precious stones, intensely interesting as they are, differ from those of the alchemists in one particular. They usually started from mercury as a base of operations, possibly from some superstitious belief in its mystic properties, possibly from some notion that a metal in a form so naturally pliant under manipulation had wonderful possibilities in it. Mr. Morris, on the contrary, seems to take carbonic acid as his mainstay. It is by means of it that he endeavours to effect his artificial crystallisation. Here he follows where Nature gives him a lead. We know of nothing which produces, through lime, such startling metamorphoses of matter as water saturated with carbonic acid. It makes carbonate of lime, which is deposited from solutions in the form of limestone, as any geologist knows. Yet, if you heat limestone in a closed vessel so that none of its carbonic acid can fly off—what is the result? Why, of course, crystallisation of the limestone. And then practical miners will tell you that it is precisely in crystalline limestones that they seek with most confidence for gems like the ruby and sapphire.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE AFGHANS AND THE CHINESE.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Edward Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question, stated that it was true that the Afghans had expelled the Chinese force from Somatash, but that the Amir denies having carried off Kirghiz Chiefs.

Sir Edward went on to say that communications of the friendliest nature on the subject had passed between the Governments of China and Great Britain, the latter as representing the Amir.

LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORT.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons Sir W. V. Harcourt said it was unlikely that the Report drawn up by Lord Herschell's Committee would be submitted to the House before the 28th instant.

SIR THEODORE HOPE ON CHURCH AND STATE IN INDIA.

Sir Theodore Hope has published, under the title of "Church and State in India," a scheme for expanding Christian ministrations and bringing them into accord with the altered conditions of the European and Eurasian population.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Lancashire Cotton Masters have declined the proposal of the operatives for a two-and-a-half per cent. reduction of wages.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Latest advices state that the excitement in Egypt has subsided, and that the relations between the Khedive and Lord Cromer are now excellent.

THE MEKONG RIVER.

PARIS, FEB. 22.

An article from the pen of Prince Henry of Orleans has appeared in the Paris *Review*, in which his Highness affirms the rights of the French to the Mekong River, and complains of aggression on the part of the British.

GERMANY AND EGYPT.

BERLIN, FEB. 22.

A debate took place yesterday in the Reichstag regarding the Commercial Treaty between Germany and Egypt, in the course of which the excellence of the British administration of Egypt was frankly recognised.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The death is announced of Mr. John Pettie, the celebrated painter.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The Jury Commission will be composed of as follows:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prinsep, president; and Sir Griffith Evans, Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Mr. Cecil Wilkins, members. The names of the members and terms of reference to the Commission have been submitted to the Secretary of State, and an early announcement may be expected.

LADY WENLOCK.

Lady Wenlock probably visits Calcutta and Darjeeling shortly.

FURLOUGH.

The Hon'ble Harry Lee, Chairman, Calcutta Municipality, has been allowed furlough for one year.

HEAVY RAIN AT CALCUTTA.

The weather here was cyclonic with thunder-storm, and heavy rain this morning.

THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL.

A Board of Control for the Imperial Forest School meets at Dehra in the middle of March. Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, presides, and Conservators Messrs. Dansey, from Bengal; Hill from the N.-W. Provinces; Peet, from Madras; and Colonel Doveton, from the Central Provinces, complete the Board.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants Whyte, 4th Sikhs, and Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, have been appointed unpaid attaches in the Intelligence Department at Simla.

CHIN HILL NEWS.

It has been decided as unnecessary to retain Dimlo, in the Chin Hills, as a permanent post; also that during the rains the garrison at Mindat shall consist only of 100 rifles.

The operations round Pambar gave small results. The Chins having moved Captain Keary, with 100 rifles of the 6th Burma Infantry and one gun are camped at Sagydain. A column of 90 rifles, under Captain Murray, proceeded to Wonkathe on the 15th instant, and Lieutenant Barnett, with 75 rifles, occupied Wokla on the 14th. On the 11th a Jemadar and 20 Rifles of the 6th Burma Infantry met a party of Chins, killing one and capturing one women. One sepoy of the 1st Burma Infantry was dangerously wounded near Twittel, on the 12th.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 22.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day. Mr. Eardley Norton closed the case for the prosecution to-day. The Minister, Sir Asman Jah, was recalled and examined on commission with regard to the alterations in his first statement. The Minister admitted that he had advised H. H. the Nizam to punish Sarwar Jung departmentally, as he thought it advisable at the time to give that advice, but did not remember what induced him to do so. Vicar-ul-Umra was also examined, and said Mehdi Hassan spoke to him in April last, and complained that Colonel Ludlow was exceeding his instructions and injuring him. Mr. Rudra asked to be allowed to call rebutting evidence on the plea of justification, and held that his Honour had discretionary right to grant the application. Mr. Eardley Norton, for the defence, contested that no right existed to call rebutting evidence in criminal cases, and that the prosecution had already called six witnesses in anticipation of the plea of justification. Mr. Bosanquet, the Magistrate, will decide the point on Friday.

RAID BY THE 8TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

The military authorities are somewhat exercised to-day here over the action of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, which promises to become a serious subject of enquiry at once. It appears that recently the regiment was constantly missing the blankets served out for themselves and horses. Last evening suspicion fell upon an old woman bringing grass for sale covered with a blanket from an adjoining village. The sowar questioning her and hearing that she got it from the adjacent village a general raid on the village was made by one hundred strong of the cavalry, headed by a European officer. The result was that the whole village was looted; and the villagers in a body sought redress from the local district authorities; and the Cantonment Magistrate has been deputed to enquire into the matter. In the meanwhile the military authorities have been communicated with the subject.

AN ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIP IN THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, FEB. 22.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a temporary sixth Judge in the Madras High Court for another year. The announcement has come as a surprise, it being generally understood that the establishment of the City Civil Court would be made an excuse for not continuing the additional Judgeship.

FESTIVITIES AT DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, FEB. 22.

The departure of his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur from Dharwar called forth deep feelings of respect and love. His Highness kindly entertained the native gentry of all classes on Sunday. His Highness was given an entertainment at the Training College on Monday and in the town by the Dharwar public to-day, and by Rao Sahib Malapur Dehai Kulkarni at the station. The Maharaja and party left the station amidst loud cheering.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, FEB. 21

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 22.

The Orient steamer Austral from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	38⅞

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBJOINED is a copy of a letter received by Sir Frank Forbes Adam, K.C.I.E., from Mr. Alfred Gilbert, *re* the statue of Lord Reay:—

9, Duke Street, Portland Place, 9th January, 1893.

Dear Sir Forbes Adam,—I have been away from town, and only got your letter on my return. Let me first thank you most sincerely for your very kind congratulations. I have been going to write to you for some time past on the subject of the statue of Lord Reay or rather to offer some sort of explanation for my silence, which explanation is, I think, due to you and the committee. My time was up in November, but the difficulties on its own account which I have had to encounter have been such that even had it not been for another circumstance, which I am about to tell you of, I doubt very much whether I could have kept up to date although even with this extra cause of delay, I hoped to the last or rather to within a reasonable limit of the date upon which the statue was due for delivery to know definitely. This other circumstance is mainly this. The sad death of the Duke of Clarence at the beginning of last year brought to me unexpectedly the mournful though extremely honoured task of providing his effigy and tomb for St. George's Chapel at Windsor together with various other works for the Royal Family. As my tomb was to take the form of a shrine, and was to contain actually the body which still remains above ground in the Chapel it was necessary of course to push on this work with the greatest possible despatch and in view of the difficulties with regard to my other work which necessarily had to stand I received the permission of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to appeal to those clients who I should have to keep waiting for their indulgence on the strength of the task I had in hand for him, not that he in any way suggested that I should ask on his account that was my own suggestion, for I felt that as the death of his eldest son was, of course, a national grief the monument to him was also practically of national importance.

I, however, refrained for making use of this in any way, and endeavoured by extra work on my own part to meet all demands but unfortunately my will was far greater than my power, and I can only now throw myself on your kindness and indulgence in the matter. The statue is well advanced, and I hope to finish it very soon. It has presented many difficulties, and in fact I am doing it now for the third time. I hope that the committee will accept through you my sincere regret, but under the circumstances absolve me from any wilful breach of good faith.—Believe me, yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) ALFRED GILBERT.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MAHALUXMEE.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

A FIRE broke out yesterday morning, at 2-45 o'clock, amongst some hay-stacks at Mahaluxmee Flats, between the Clarke and the Arthur Roads. An alarm was immediately raised, and the fire-engines from various stations promptly repaired to the spot, but they had to remain idle for about fifteen minutes, there being no water mains on the Flats. Mr. Nicolls, chief of the fire-brigade, and his assistant, Mr. Holmes, who arrived on the scene without any delay, experienced much difficulty in laying the hose. There was no stand-pipe close by, and Mr. Nicolls had to connect the hose to the stand-pipes, which were at a distance of three thousand feet from the spot. Three "steamers" were brought into operation while the others were not utilised. The vigorous force of the fire, and the wind which blew at the time necessitated the Pydownee, the Gowalia Tank, and the Chinchpooglee fire-engines being made to play upon the fire till 9 o'clock in the morning, when the Pydownee steamer was stopped from work, and ordered to return to the station. The remaining two steamers continued to play the whole of yesterday upon the smouldering hay. The fire seems to have originated in a stack, belonging to Bissaser Maharaj, which was surrounded by more than fifty other stacks, thirteen of which were adjacent to the stack, which first caught fire. The fire spread to nine of the stacks, which were completely burnt, while five others were saved, chiefly through the exertions of the fire-brigade, who made praiseworthy efforts to check the progress of the fire. The stacks of hay destroyed by the fire belonged to nine different persons. The damage caused is estimated at Rs. 21,200. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but it is alleged by owners of the stacks that they suspected the fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE MUNICIPAL FURNITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not denied that the arrangements condemned in Bombay have been found convenient in large English and Continental towns. But as we know, old customs, in India, die hard. It takes time to educate Eastern minds to Western ideas. The Indian councillors would doubtless be happier with the "jajams" and "chatyes" of their country. Would it, however, make too marked a distinction if they allowed the use of the seats which they cannot appreciate to those Europeans who consent to be members of the Corporation, and approve of the arrangements designed for their comfort by a European architect.—Yours, &c.,

CHACUN A SON GOUT.

Bombay, February 22.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 21.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 71·4

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 69·3
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 74·4
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 77·9
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 76·6

THE French workmen who were entombed alive at Chatillon, near Chateaudun, have been brought to the surface safe and sound. They spent 125 hours, or more than five days and nights, in their dreadful place of captivity. The bells of the parish church were rung to celebrate their rescue. Great care had to be taken to prevent the men from eating more than was good for them at first, and they had been in total darkness so long that they had to be made accustomed to the light by degrees, by being placed in an imperfectly lighted room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE report of Lord Herschell's Committee is expected to be submitted to the House of Commons on the 28th ult.

RAIN fell in Bombay last evening. A telegram received here yesterday also reported heavy rain at Broach, but the crops suffered no damage.

MR. FINCH, Director of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Line, has been appointed to the new post, on £1,000 a-year, created under the India Office consequently on the Indian Telegraph Department relinquishing the management of the overland system. His title will be Director-in-Chief, that appointment having practically been revived.

THE promised Commission on the Jury question is to consist, the *Pioneer* understands, of five members who will all be local men. Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter will represent the Native community, and Sir Griffith Evans, in all probability, the Bar. The other members will be a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and a Sessions Judge nominated by the Bengal Government. The Commission will address itself at once to the subject of its somewhat superfluous investigation.

THE Bishop of Madras, his Chaplain, and Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, while driving towards Rajahmundry, the other night, were upset, owing to their carriage colliding with a bullock-cart, without lights, which was coming in the opposite direction and to the horses swerving and dragging the carriage into an unprotected hole. The carriage was broken, but we are glad to say that its occupants were not hurt.

IN this country, writes a Calcutta Commercial correspondent, more perhaps than in any other, the value of trade-marks is a subject of importance. At the present time this matter is attracting considerable attention, especially with reference to the registration of trade-marks, and it is felt that concerted action will have to be taken to bring about a system of registration which the Indian trade urgently requires.

A JOINT-COMMITTEE of the Calcutta Wheat and Seeds Association and of the Calcutta Import Trade Association has been formed, for the purpose of considering the port charges generally. This is a large order, but it is felt that the whole subject needs looking into and revision. Just at the moment, too, there is great dissatisfaction at the harsh manner in which the Board of Revenue are treating the matter of Sunday working.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Quetta again on the 13th instant, at 9-50 p. m., and another shock on the 14th at about 3 a.m. These shocks caused a considerable scare and many people rushed out of doors, for the condition of many houses in Quetta is anything but safe. Several houses have, indeed, fallen at Quetta during the past week, and a number of people have been injured and two killed thereby. Another slight shock of earthquake was felt at Quetta on Friday morning last. No damage was done to houses.

NAWAB GALIB-BIN-OUD, the eldest son of Sultan Nawaz Jung, the chief of the Arab chiefs in Hyderabad, the Ruler of a Principality in Arabia, the owner of vast property in Bombay and Hyderadad, and a very wealthy man, has been charged with cheating a well-known wealthy sowcar of the Residency Bazaars, named Rookjee Saligram.

MR. J. BEVAN, Inspector of Police, Burma, who, at the risk of his own life, rescued from the bottom of a well two native gardeners who had been suffocated by the gas in the well, has been awarded a silver medal and certificate by the Royal Humane Society.

THE Government of India recently requested the Madras Government to let it know the probable dates of opening of certain sections of the East Coast Railway. To this the Madras Government replied:—"Rajahmundry to Cocanada and Vizagapatam, 15th June, 1893; Vizagapatam to Vizianagram, 30th September, 1893; Vizianagram to Naraj, 15th June, 1895."

THE marriage of Sir Charles Lawson, of Madras, to Miss Catherine Jane Shaw, 9, Great Western-terrace, Glasgow, (daughter of the late Mr. Shaw of Messrs. Guthrie, Shaw and Co.,) was, says the *Glasgow Citizen*, solemnised on the 1st instant, in the Glasgow Cathedral in presence of a large and fashionable congregation. "Rev. Dr. Burns officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Hillhead. The service was partly choral, Dr. Peace being the organist. The chancel of the church was decorated with palms and baskets of lilies. The bride was dressed in a white satin costume, and carried in her hand a lovely bouquet of white and yellow flowers. She was attended by six bridesmaids, also dressed in white, their capes being lined with fur. The bride was given away by her mother."

MR. L. O. SMITH, a Swedish Senator, who visited India, a short time ago, partly on pleasure and partly to acquaint himself on the spot with the currency situation in this country, is now making a tour of inspection to the chief silver mines of the world. An extract from a letter written by Mr. Smith from the great Broken Hill mine in Australia shows that the operations of the Broken Hill mine are on a gigantic scale. The annual output of silver is over 5 million ounces, or more than 3 per cent. of the world's total annual yield of silver. In the Broken Hill mine the lead extracted actually more than pays all costs, so that the silver is so much clear profit for the proprietors; but, even disregarding the lead, Mr. Smith calculates that the silver is turned out at about 9*d.* or 10*d.* an-ounce. The market-price at the present time is about 38½*d.* per ounce. If the demand for silver were to fall off to such an extent that all mines working at the greatest disadvantage would be closed, their supplies would no longer be needed, and the market-price of silver would be regulated by mines like the Broken Hill Proprietary. We can easily see, observes a contemporary, to what depths silver would then fall. Mr. Smith goes from Broken Hill to the silver mines, discovered a few years ago in Tasmania, and thence to the mines of the United States and Mexico.

MRS. SIMPSON, in an article in the *New Review* on "The Early Forties," tells a story of Lord Lansdowne's hospitality at Bowood that reflects somewhat unkindly on Miss Edgeworth, of whom it is related:—"Long before my time, Miss Edgeworth was staying at Bowood with her sister, and on the morning fixed for her departure, Lord Lansdowne was handing her into her carriage and said, with his exquisite courtesy, 'I am sorry you cannot stay longer;' whereupon she replied, 'Oh! but, my Lord, we can.' The trunks were taken off, the carriage sent away, and the ladies returned, to the consternation of their hosts." Here, too, is another Lord Lansdowne story, which, though not new, is worth repeating:—He was driving home one afternoon from Holland House with the Lord Dudley of those days—a singularly absent man given to talk to himself. When they reached the turnpike at Hyde Park Corner, Lord Dudley began soliloquizing, "I suppose, I must ask this man to dinner. It's a great bore, I don't want him." So Lord Lansdowne began in his turn, "I hope I shan't be obliged to dine with this man. It's a great nuisance; he gives shocking bad dinners.

PROFESSOR GUERIN has presented before the Academy of Medicine in Paris a pair of beings in all respects like the famous Siamese twins. In this case, however, the twins are sisters, aged three-and-a-half. They are British subjects, having been born at Neapara, in the Province of Orissa, India, and their name is Radica-Doodica Khettronaik. They are united by a fleshy band four inches thick at about the point of the breast-bone. Dr. Marcel Baudoin says that these children's organs are quite distinct. He is consequently of opinion that the twins might be cut asunder. The operation has been twice performed successfully—the first time in the seventeenth century by Konig; the second time by Bohm, who in 1866 operated upon his own daughters. The latter lost one of the twins, but Konig saved both.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. MCLEOD, British Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal, having been granted three months' leave from 13th April next, Captain A. H. Kellie, 2nd Madras Infantry, has been deputed to act as Consular Agent, and will draw the local allowance during that period. It was at first proposed by General McLeod to place the chief Consular clerk in charge of his office; but the proposal could not be sanctioned, as according to a recent order of the Government of India a clerk cannot be permitted to hold charge of the Consular Agency.

MISS CHURCH, who came out in 1889 as Vice-Principal of Bishop's College, Colombo, and who subsequently resigned her appointment on taking up work in Lahore, has returned to Ceylon and taken charge of the Girls' School in Matara, in succession to Miss Harte.

ON account of the road being blocked with snow, no goods arrive from India in Kashmir. There is a famine of kerosine oil there. A tin is not to be had for less than Rs. 10. The Srinagar Municipality, however, is burning the street lamps; so it was a good forethought to have the oil stored. If the roads do not clear soon, the high prices may extend to other things, such as salt, etc.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Bellary do not seem disposed to accept the Water-supply Scheme recently drawn up for their town by Mr. Jones, the Government Sanitary Engineer. The cost of the project is estimated at nine lakhs of rupees, of which the Government expects the rate-payers to subscribe 7½ lakhs. The Commissioners consider the scheme defective as it depends for its efficient working chiefly on a good annual rainfall, which, as recent years have well shown, is a very unreliable factor to calculate with.

ANOTHER very heavy fall of snow occurred on the Sind-Pishin section of the N.-W. Railway on the 12th instant. The line between Dirgi and Bostan was so thickly covered with snow that the railway authorities had to attach three engines to the up-mail train from Sharigh. The leading engine was equipped with a plough to clear the snow from the rails. On the 13th, five feet of snow fell between Dirgi and Fuller's Camp stations. Three train loads of snow was gathered and thrown into the river near Chappar Rift. For the first time one foot of snow fell at New Chaman. The fall extends over an area of fifteen miles. No damage is reported to houses.

THE funeral has just taken place at Ramsgate of one who had, for 43 years, been engaged in life-saving work on the south-east coast, William Wharrier, who was chief engineer on the Ramsgate harbour tug during the whole of that period. He had never missed one occasion when the tug was called upon to tow the life-boat out to the Goodwins or elsewhere, on her life-saving missions. Deceased had assisted in the rescue of upwards of 500 lives from shipwreck, the most notable occasions being December 23, 1863, when 120 were rescued from the ship Fusilier, and the following day, when 19 were saved from the wrecked ship Demerara. He possessed many medals and diplomas, including silver medals from the Spanish Government Board of Trade and Lifeboat Institution. Deceased was 75 years of age.

DR. WILLIAM PRICE, of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, the "High Priest of the Sun," as he called himself, has just died at the age of 92. The deceased was a most eccentric man. In his attire he attempted to imitate the Druids. On his head he wore a whole fox-skin. His trousers were of light green colour, scolloped at the ends; his vest was of scarlet; and on his back he wore a light green cloak, also deeply scolloped round the border. At the age of 81 Dr. Price married his house-keeper, a girl of 19. On the death of his first child he built a funeral pile in the fields and attempted to cremate the body, but the police interposed. For this offence he was tried at the Assizes, but was acquitted. The deceased was a Chartist, and during the attack upon Newport, Monmouthshire, £100 reward was offered for his body, whether dead or alive. He, however, ecaped to France, and there became acquainted with Louis Phillippe.

ACCORDING to the *Evening Standard*, the famous and interesting Major Le Caron has long been guarded by police constables detailed for that purpose. Since he published his "Reminiscences" they have found it needful to keep even a closer watch on him. Of course, Major Le Caron goes by a false name; but the authorities have long been aware that his identity was no secret. Lately he went to Hastings for the benefit of his health. "His protectors soon found that the change of address was known, and that his correspondence had been tampered with." They urged the termination of his visit, "and the Major acted promptly on their advice." But if, says the journal, the police know so much about the movements of the enemy, it seems strange to outsiders that they cannot take the offensive. "Tampering with correspondence" is a crime which gives them ground of action. Can it be that they would rather not meddle with that hornet's nest if they can avoid the necessity?

MR JOSEPH ARCH, M.P., in an article on Lords and Labourers in "The New Review," uses one of his homely figures of speech, in conjunction with a scriptural quotation, very effectively. After declaring in favour of the three F.'s for England and for the labourers' own union in preference to that offered them by peers, he sums up the whole matter thus: It was a saying, when I was young, that if you saw the fox's brush sticking out of his earth you might be sure the fox was at home. The brush of my Lord of Ravensworth and that of Mr. Lowther are plain for all to see, and I think I can see the tip of that of my Lord of Winchilsea also. For all the honeyed phrases of these great patrons of agriculture, I fear their love more than their hate, for I cannot bring myself to believe that the Ethiopian has changed his skin or the leopard his spots.

"*The* Happiness in Hell" ought, according to Professor St. George Mivart, to have been the title of his much-quoted essay. The definite article was ommitted, and so led some persons to think he was proclaiming something new, whereas every Catholic knows (so he now says in his rejoinder in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*) that in Hell there is, and must be, some happiness. Professor Mivart is surprised that a Jesuit priest should have attacked his article, and maintains that "Catholics are utterly misrepresented by those men who rush forward in print to clamour for hell fire in all its hellishness." Professor Mivart says his article was written to assist non-Catholics and Catholics who are "tired by the general teaching of the clergy with respect to hell and its eternal fiery torments." An American priest of great experience has lately assured him that the one great obstacle to conversions in America is the moral disapproval so generally felt to the doctrine of hell as commonly understood. "It is of faith," he says, "that a process of evolution takes place in purgatory, and justice and reason seem to demand that it should also have its place in hell.

NOT the least of the difficulties of the Uganda question is that created by our obligations to the missionaries, whose relations to the natives have certainly been altered in consequence of the establishment of the Chartered Company. In the February number of "The Nineteenth Century," however, the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers argues that if a crisis should come, and a question should arise whether the missionaries should retire or should be maintained in their position by Maxim guns and by bayonets, there ought to be no doubt as to the decision. To violate the rights even of an uncivilised race for the purpose of protecting Christian teachers is, he says, an extraordinary method for propagating the Gospel. Mr. Rogers takes a very strong view of Captain Lugard's action in Uganda, and stigmatises the East Africa Company's treaties as "shameless agreements," which it would be for the honour of the British name to consign to oblivion.

THE wolves in many of the Southern and South-Western Government of Russia are very bold. From Volhynia and Kieff several fatalities are reported. Villages lying adjacent to the forests are continually harried, as are those solitarily situated on the steppe. Constant night-watches are kept by the peasants for the protection of their cattle. In their encounters with these savage pests the villagers care nothing for pistols or revolvers, but place their trust in such weapons as stout cudgels, wood axes, bill hooks, scythe blades, reaping sickles, flail stocks, &c. On the post road between Odessa City and Nicolaieff a wolf-pack of over a hundred head is said to be on the quarry path, and several battue parties, writes our correspondent, are being organized for its destruction or dispersion.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, there were present:—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Chairman, Principal Oxenham, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotamdas, A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, and Dr. Viegas.

EXTENSION OF CONTRACT TIME.

The Commissioner in a letter, dated the 17th instant, requested sanction, under Section 69 (e) of the Act, to the extension of the contract time up to 10th proximo, of Messrs. Littlewood and Co., contractors, for the supply of earth and blue trap-stone, for the work of making up the Gibbs Road slip, as, owing to the work of making the masonry wall being in progress, they were not allowed by the Executive Engineer to commence the filling in till after 6th January last.

The Committee sanctioned the extension.

HAY STACKS AT TARDEO.

In a letter, dated the 18th instant, the Commissioner reported that he has leased to one Bisasur Bindraban 17,000 square yards of reclaimed ground at Tardeo between Arthur and Clerk Roads (about 400 yards from the railway line) for the purpose of stacking hay for one year, from 29th December, 1892, on payment of Rs. 4,000, to be paid in four instalments, and on the terms stated in the letter.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee considered a letter, dated the 16th inst. from the Commissioner forwarding, for the approval of the Committee and the Corporation, under Section 288 of the Act, copy of a draft agreement, which it is proposed to be entered into with the Kurla Municipality for a period of five years for the supply of water within their Municipal limits. Stating that, in most respects, the agreement is similar to the one entered into with the Bandora Municipality, except that the rate for water supplied to dipping wells and public fountains for gratuitous use by the public is fixed at As. 8 per 1,000 gallons. It also provides that the Kurla Municipality should exempt this Municipality from the payment of any tax or rate in respect of all water-works and buildings and lands in connection therewith situated within their limits. Also letter, dated the 14th instant, from the President, Kurla Municipality, forwarding a petition, and requesting that a lower rate may be fixed for water taken into dipping wells in Kurla for free supply to the public.

The Chairman was for the lower rate asked for by the Kurla Municipality, because, as had been reported by Dr. Weir on a former occasion, several cases of cholera were imported from Kurla and its neighbouring districts into Bombay, and the result of giving them a pure and plentiful supply of water would be that they would not hear of the epidemic frequently breaking out in Kurla, and the evil might thus to a great extent be remedied.

Mr. Dharamsi said the Secretary of the Kurla Municipality had furnished him with certain facts and figures, which would seem to show that, if the Bombay Municipality charged only four annas per 1,000 gallons, the Kurla Municipality would make a profit of Rs. 1,200. They had at present two dipping wells maintained by benevolent persons, which answered the wants of only half the town, and the other half having no supply whatever. There were 800 houses in Kurla, 400 of which were huts occupied by very poor people, who paid nothing for a water-tax. If the lower rate were charged them, the Kurla Municipality would be able to have two more dipping wells, which would give a larger and better supply to the poor.

Mr. Javerilal remarked that if the Kurla Municipality made any profit, that ought to be applied to the improvement of their water-supply only, and not for other purposes.

Mr. Acworth thought that, except the prevention of the importation of cholera into the city, they had little to do with the Kurla or any other foreign Municipality. No foreign Municipality had a right to receive water from them on the same terms as those on which they gave it to their own poor, thus giving the poor of Kurla the same advantages as their own poor. Charity begins at home; and although Mr. Acworth had every sympathy for the poor, they had to consider their own poor and their wants; and he felt that they were bound, both morally and legally, not to go an inch beyond the necessities of the case. Bandora had a public trough, which was supplied with water at the rate of eight annas per 1,000 gallons. He saw no reason why the Kurla Municipality should be charged a lower rate.

The consideration of the question was finally postponed to enable the Commissioner to furnish definite figures in the matter.

CALVERT'S POWDER.

The next subject was a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a report from the Health Officer as to the reasons for restricting the powder used to Calvert's, and as to the objection, if any, to using powder made by other manufacturers.

The Health Officer, in his report, said the principle adopted had been to use those disinfectants which were most stable and most likely to give certain results. In dealing with agents which were to have any effect on the public health, they could only use those which were known to give certain results under all conditions. The public health was too important a matter to be made a subject of experiments unless the results of the experiments could be fairly gauged. In a city like Bombay, analysis of disinfecting agents was of no value practically, for if the analysis showed the powder to be of bad quality, they could not obtain other disinfecting powder at the time. Hence arose the necessity for using disinfectants, which were known to give constant results. Dr. Weir believed that Calvert's preparations were about the most certain of all disinfecting preparations in the market.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that the neck of the monopoly should be broken. They should invite tenders, and see if other powders of an equally good quality could not be bought cheaper. He proposed that, with reference to the report, the Commissioner be requested to provide for the analysis of samples purchased in the bazar of Calvert's, Fletcher's, McDougal's, and Jayne's Carbolic Powders.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition.

Mr. Geary remarked that one of the chief features of Calvert's powder was that, unlike other powders, it did not vary, and was always of the same quality. There was no guarantee that the other powders, if selected, would not vary in quality.

Principal Oxenham observed that, on every packet of Calvert's powder, there was a guarantee that it contained not less than a certain percentage of powder of carbolic acid. He was not aware that any other maker gave a similar guarantee.

Dr. Viegas's proposition was agreed to.

SALE OF LAND TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Committee next considered a resolution of the Corporation, dated 9th inst., as follows:—"That, with reference to the Commissioner's letter, No. 19884, dated 15th December, 1892, sanction be given (1) to the sale to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, at the fair market rate to be settled by the Standing Committee, of about 149 square yards, or thereabouts, of ground occupied by the Bombay Municipality as the site of their former kutchra-siding of that railway line at Kurla on the east of the line shown in white colour on the plan marked B, dated this day, and filed in the supplement to Minute Books, marked A, the land being required by the said Company for the improvement of the station at Kurla."

Principal Oxenham proposed that, in the opinion of the Committee, four annas per square yard was the fair market rate.

The Committee resolved accordingly.

INVESTMENT OF BALANCES.

The Committee resolved to forward to the Corporation a letter from the Commissioner on the above subject, with a recommendation that sanction be given to the investment of Rs. 1,00,000 provided in the budget for the current year for renewing the existing worn-out water-mains in 5 per cent. Municipal Tansa Bonds at par value before the issue of such bonds to the public. That the Corporation be further recommended to sanction the investment every year of the balances, if any, of such annual provision in available Municipal Bonds of any sanctioned loan at par value.

A DANGEROUS ROAD.

Mr. Grattan Geary, in connection with a consideration of the progress of new works, called the attention of the Committee and the Municipal Commissioner to the necessity of reducing the heavy incline in front of Westropp House, at Malabar Hill. It was a very steep road causing a punishing strain on horses going up and down the incline. Mr. Geary had seen several horses seriously injured by tumbling down the road. On one occasion, their late Governor, while riding in a carriage drawn by a pair of walers, narrowly escaped a very serious accident by the horses going thundering down the incline, and rushing against a lamp post and being killed on the spot. Similar accidents were likely to occur unless something was done to reduce the incline.

The Municipal Commissioner agreed with Mr. Geary, but referred to the objections raised by the owners of bungalows on each side of the road if the gradient were reduced. The road, Mr. Acworth said, was a dangerous one, and the gradient ought to be reduced.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE last Census returns of the Madras Presidency show that there are no less than 26,000 Eurasians in the Presidency, and about 6,000 in the City of Madras itself.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall, yesterday evening, with Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha in the chair, to consider the adoption of the annual report of the retiring committee, and the election of the committee of management and auditors.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, the honorary secretary of the Society, read the report, which is as follows:—

Members.—Resident.—40 gentlemen were elected members of the Society during the year under review. 11 members withdrew, 16 retired, 7 died, and 4 having left Bombay, were placed on the list of non-Resident members. The total number of members at the end of the year was thus 219 including 12 life-members, against 217 at the end of 1891. Of these, 24 are absent from India. Non-Resident.—7 gentlemen were admitted as members under this class; 7 resigned, 1 died, and 4 were transferred from the list of Resident members. The number at the close of the year on the roll was 67, while that at the end of 1891 was 64.

Obituary.—The Society have to announce, with regret, the loss by death during the year of the following members:—Resident.—Mr. Framji Nasserwanji Patel, and Brigade-Surgeon W. Dymock; Messrs. H. Curwen, C. Taylor, G. R. Kirloskar, G. Carstensen, and W. Hart. Non-Resident.—His Highness Bahadur Khanji, Nawab of Junagad.

Original Communications.—The following papers were contributed to the Society during the year:—The Divine Comedy of Dante and the Virafnameh of Ardai Viraf. By J. J. Mody, Esq. Bhartrihari and Kumarila. By K. B. Pathak, Esq. The So-called Pehlvie Origin of the story of the Sindibad-namah. By J. J. Mody, Esq. Transcripts and Translations with remarks of the following Copperplate Grants. By Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar:—(a) Of Krishna III. of the Rashtrakuta dynasty of the Deccan, dated 862 Saka, or 940 A. D., found near Wardha in the Central Provinces, and forwarded to the Society by the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha. (b) Of Indra II. or Nityavarsha of the same dynasty, dated 836 Saka, or 915 A. D., found in the Naosari district, Baroda Territory. (c) Of some of the Kalachuri dynasty of the Deccan, dated Saka 1096, or A. D., which was in the possession of the Desai of Kokahnur in the Belgaum district. A first Century account of the birth of Buddha. By Dr. P. Peterson.

Library.—The issues of books during the year under report were 15,174 volumes of new works, including periodicals, and 9,439 of old books. The issues during the year preceding were 13,271 volumes of new books and 8,685 of the old. A detailed statement of the monthly issues is given below:—

	Old Books. No. of Volumes.	New Books. No. of Volumes.
January	506	881
February	806	1,273
March	796	1,345
April	1,028	1,467
May	552	1,261
June	872	1,102
July	736	1,313
August	832	1,312
September	862	1,500
October	1,049	1,243
November	762	1,364
December	638	1,113

The issues of each class of books, new and old, during the year are shown in the following table:—

Classes.	Old.	New.
Theology and Ecclesiastical History	185	147
Natural Theology, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy	75	29
Logic, Rhetoric, and Works relating to Education	25	67
Classics, Translations, and Works illustrative of the Classics	75	47
Philology, Literary History, and Bibliography	71	115
History, Historical Memoirs, and Chronology	403	458
Politics, Political Economy, and Statistics	252	254
Jurisprudence	90	61
Public Records, Statutes, &c.	63	5
Biography and Personal Narratives	502	1,031
Antiquities, Numismatics, Heraldry, and Genealogy	91	93
Voyages, Travels, Geography, and Topography	893	714
English Poetry and Dramatic Works	210	462
Novels, Romances, and Tales	4,901	2,529
Miscellaneous and Works on several subjects of the same Authors	410	728
Foreign Literature	207	7
Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy	61	47
Fine Arts and Architecture	81	55
Science of War and Works on Military Subjects	10	52
Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, and Chemistry	58	231
Botany, Agriculture, and Horticulture	82	1
Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, &c.	71	160
Transactions of Learned Societies, Encyclopædias, and Periodical Works	578	2
Dictionaries, Lexicons, Vocabularies, and Grammatical Works	40	39
Oriental Literature	499	97
Periodicals, Magazines, &c.	...	7,704
	9,439	15,174

Addition to the Library.—The additions to the Library during the year comprise 907 volumes. Of these 702 were purchased, and 205 were received as presentations.

Purchase of Books.—The total number of books purchased during the year was 622 in 702 volumes compared with 477 works in 532 volumes purchased in the year before.

Presents of Books.—187 works in 205 volumes were presented to the Society against 194 works in 228 volumes presented in 1891, the donors being the Bombay Government, the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, and other Governments, and individual authors. The number of volumes of each class of books added to the Library during the year under review by purchase and presentation is shown in the following table:—

Classes.	Purchased.	Presented.
Theology and Ecclesiastical History	16	......
Natural Theology, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy	7	....
Logic, Rhetoric, and Works relating to Education	2	......
Classics, Translation, and Works illustrative of the Classics	3	......
Philology, Literary History, and Bibliography	19	1
History, Historical Memoirs, and Chronology	32	2
Politics, Political Economy and Statistics	43	2
Jurisprudence	2	4
Public Records, Statutes, &c.	12	146
Biography and Personal Narratives	90	
Antiquities, Numismatics, Heraldry, and Genealogy	12	8
Voyages, Travels, Geography, and Topography	47	4
English Poetry and Dramatic Works	34	......
Novels, Romances, and Tales	166	......
Miscellaneous and Works on several subjects of the same Authors	66	1
Foreign Literature	6	......
Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy	6	......
Fine Arts and Architecture	8	2
Science of War and Works on Military Subjects	10	....
Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, and Chemistry	18	
Botany, Agriculture, and Horticulture	4	
Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, &c.	25	
Transactions of Learned Societies, Encyclopædias, and Periodical Works	23	14
Dictionaries, Lexicons, Vocabularies, and Grammatical Works	12	1
Oriental Literature	19	15

Besides the books presented to the Society, Journals and Transactions of Learned Societies, &c., in Asia, Europe, and America are received in exchange for the Society's Journal.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—The Newspapers, Periodicals, and Journals of Learned Societies subscribed for and presented to the Society during 1891 were:—Literary Monthlies 9; Illustrated 11; Scientific 36; General 4, Reviews 12; English Newspapers 15; English Registers, Army Lists, and Directories 14; Foreign Literary and Scientific Periodicals 19; American Literary and Scientific Periodicals 12; Indian Newspapers 14; Indian Journals, Reviews, &c., 23; Australian Newspaper 1. In accordance with article XX of the Rules, a meeting of the Society was held in November for the revision of the list of newspapers and periodicals, taken by the Society. At this meeting it was resolved to subscribe to "Lancet" and to discontinue "Sanitary Record," "International Journal of Ethics," and "Economic Journal" from the beginning of 1893.

Coin Cabinet.—42 Coins were added to the cabinet during the year under review. Only 5 of these were purchased and the rest were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act. Of the latter 4 were received from the Bombay Government, 7 from the Punjab Government, and 26 from the Durbar of Gwalior through the Indian Museum. Of the total 42, 6 are gold, 35 silver, and 1 of lead. A detailed descriptive list is subjoined. Presented by the Bombay Government:—1 Gold Fanam of Southern India, found in the Dharwar District. 1 Lead Indo-Portuguese Coin, Roda of Tutenag, 16th Century A. D., found in the Thana District. 1 Silver Gaddhia coin, found in the Nasik District. 1 Silver Gupta found in the Keda District. By the Punjab Government:—3 Silver Guzerat coins of Muzaffar Shah, found in the Saugor District. 4 Silver Pathan coins of Sher Shah, found in the Saugor District. Presented by the Durbar of Gwalior through the Indian Museum:—Silver coins of different types of the following Emperors found near Baugh, Central India:—18 of Jehangir, 5 of Aurangzebe, 3 of Shah Jehan. Purchased—5 gold coins issued by the Kadamba dynasty of Banavasi, 7th Century A. D., found in the Bijapur District.

Journals.—Number 49, being part II., of Volume XVIII. of the Journal is just published, and will be issued in a few days. It contains the following papers and the proceedings of the Society from July, 1891, to August, 1892, together with a list of books presented to the Society during the period:—Courtship in Ancient

India. By P. Peterson, M. A. Carlyle's Hitherto unpublished Lectures on the Periods of European Culture as preserved in the Anstey M. S. in the possession of the Society. Part I. by R. P. Karkaria, B. A. Subandhu and Kumarila. By the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.T. Telang, M. A. A brief sketch of the Portuguese and their Language in the East, by J. Gerson da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., &c. Divine Comedy of Dante and the Viraf-Nameh of Ardai Viraf, by Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. The So-called Pehelvi Origin of the Sindibad-Nameh. By Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. Bhartrihari and Kumarila, by K. B. Pathak, B.A. Transcripts and Translations with remarks of Rashtrakuta and Kalachuri Copper-plate grants by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar. A First Century Account of the birth of Buddha. By Dr. P. Peterson.

Accounts.—A detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements for 1892 is appended. The total amount of subscriptions, received during the year including arrears Rs. 537-8, was Rs. 8,941-13-4 against Rs. 9,005-0-4 in 1891. There were besides Rs. 620 received on account of life-subscriptions from a Resident and a non-Resident member. This sum has been invested in Government securities as required by article XVI. of the Rules. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 3,630-10-7, including Rs. 2,210 on account of the Sir Raymond West Testimonial Fund, and the arrears of subscription on the same date Rs. 1,140. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 9,200.

Sir Raymond West Testimonial.—At the beginning of the year when it was known that Sir Raymond West, President of the Society, was about to retire, a meeting of the Committee was called to consider whether any, and if so, what steps should be taken to connect his name with the Society in some permanent form. At this meeting it was resolved that a fund be raised in connection with the Society for the purchase of books as a memorial of the Honourable Sir Raymond West's services to the Society as its President for a period of twelve years. A subscription list was accordingly circulated among the members of the Society, and Rs. 2,210 were collected. The proceedings of the managing committee in reference to the fund were reported at a meeting of the Society held on the 14th April, 1892, when the following resolutions were passed:—That the amount raised with a view to a memorial of the Honourable Sir Raymond West be devoted to the purchase for the use of the Society's Library of a collection of standard works in different departments of literature to be designated "The Sir Raymond West Testimonial," the selection of such works being made by Sir Raymond himself. That a farewell address be presented to the Honourable Sir Raymond West before his departure and that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to draw up the address:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E.; Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. J. Griffiths, and the Honorary Secretary. That a meeting of the Society be called at an early date for the presentation of the address to the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West. A meeting was accordingly convened on the 21st April, 1892, at which on the proposition of Mr. C. E. Fox, Sir Raymond was elected an honorary member of the Society and a farewell address was presented to him. In acknowledging the address Sir Raymond made a long and eloquent speech, reviewing the literary progress of the Society during the twelve years he had been its President. A silver casket of exquisite workmanship for enclosing the address prepared under the superintendence of Mr. J. Griffiths, at the School of Art, has now been ready, and it will shortly be forwarded to England. Sir Raymond has been written to about the books to be selected for the Testimonial, and as soon as a reply from him is received the books will be purchased.

Office of the Secretaries.—Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik was Honorary Secretary, and Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Joint Honorary Secretary, during the year. Mr. Gunpatrao K. Tiwareker has continued as Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Surgeon-Captain Grayfoot, in proposing the adoption of the report, alluded to the death of Brigade-Surgeon W. Dymock, a former member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, who always took a very great interest in the Society. The members, no doubt, regretted his death, which deprived the Society of one, whom they would certainly feel to be a great loss. Another gentleman, whom they had all known very well was Mr. Curwen, late editor of the *Times of India*, and it needed no words on his (the speaker's) part to emphasise the great loss his death was to the Society, whose ability as a journalist was well-known in India. He thought they all had very good reasons to be exceedingly gratified with the annual report before them, and if they would look at the statistics of books they would see a long list of romances and novels headed it. They ought to remember the fact that the unofficial members of the Society were very fond of this kind of reading. In fact, he thought they all appreciated a good novel. The additions to the Library, as they would see, had been exceedingly good as compared with past years, an dwhen they looked at the accounts and details, they spoke volumes in praise of their honorary secretary to whom the sound financial condition of the Society was chiefly due. (Hear, hear.) Their honorary secretary took the utmost personal interest in the affairs of the Society, and his unsparing exertions spoke volumes for his ability, and certainly deserved their thanks. In alluding to the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, Dr. Grayfoot said they could not help regretting, though his mantle had fallen upon the shoulders of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, expressing their regret in the absence of one who so ably conducted their Society. He (the speaker) would say one or two words in regard to one regrettable instance, which they had, no doubt, read in one of the dailies. They were all doubtless aware that about two days ago there was a reference made to their honorary secretary in relation to the way in which he chose his books. He thought the members would no doubt think from that article that the critic was a very good judge of books. But they would no doubt agree with him that their honorary secretary had made a very good selection of books, since a very large number of persons took all the new books. There was hardly a new book on which there were not five or six names for a demand, and he, therefore, thought this was an exceedingly good test of the ability of their honorary secretary in respect of the books chosen. No doubt every one had his own ideas about choosing books, and when members came to the library they, of course, would naturally look for some special kind of book. He felt confident if it were possible to depend upon the Almighty for some books, there would still be one or other member in the Society who would question the cost of those books. There was one thing about the criticism in the paper, which he thought was manifestly unfair to their honorary secretary. (Hear, hear). It had been the practice for years for the honorary secretary to choose the books for the Society, and he did not see why that should be now questioned. Their honorary secretary had really done his work well, and in his opinion, it was not for the members of the Society to go into that point, because a person chose to rush into print and start a criticism which was unfair to their honorary secretary, who had devoted so much of his energy on behalf of the Society. He (the speaker) considered it was not right to hold up the honorary secretary to such criticism. As the report had been read, he hoped it would be approved and adopted, and they would express their perfect confidence in the managing committee and secretary for the way in which they had managed their affairs in every detail, especially in the choice of books.

Dr. Peterson said he should like to ask whether there was any precedent to a rider to this resolution. He did not believe there was a precedent for the purpose of adopting a vote of confidence, which, he thought, was somewhat of an injurious character. He thought it was out of order to consider the question of criticism which appeared anonymously in one of the dailies. For his part he was dissatisfied, as well as some of the other members, with the way in which the books were chosen, and if there was any support, he should be glad to move an amendment to only express their thanks to the committee for the manner in which they had managed the business of the Society.

Mr. Marshall seconded the amendment.

Dr. Peterson asked to hear the vote passed last year in reference to the annual meeting.

Mr. Kittredge considered they should shut their eyes to any criticism which had appeared in the dailies against their honorary secretary, who should not take any notice of it.

Mr. Wacha was of the same opinion.

Mr. Javerilal then explained to the committee that it was only after reading the reviews in some of the home journals that he made the selection of books for the Society, and he did not consider they could have a better test of the popularity of the selections than the number of members who used them.

Dr. Grayfoot then moved that the report be adopted, and a vote be accorded to the committee of management only for their services during the year.

Mr. Macdonald seconded the proposal, which was passed.

At the suggestion of Dr. Peterson, Mr. J. Campbell and the Rev. Mr. Grey were added to the new list of the committee of management, which is as follows:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, M.A., C.I.E., president; Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, M.R.C.S., Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, M.D., Dr. P. Peterson, M.A., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, vice-presidents; Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Kharsetjee R. Kama, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. J. Westlake, Dr. D. Macdonald, Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. J. Griffiths, Professor M. Macmillan, B.A., Mr. Geo. A. Kittredge, M.A., Mr. W. R. Macdonell, M.A., Rev. R. Scott, M.A., Mr. James Macdonald, Rev. Mr. Grey, members; Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, hon. secretary. Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, joint honorary secretary (Numismatics and Archæology). Rao Bahadoor Y. M. Kelkar and Mr. D. R. Chichgar, honorary auditors.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

A NEW PINJRAPOLE FOR JUNAGADH.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Pinjrapole was held on Wednesday last on the plot of ground granted by the Junagadh Darbar for the purpose. A large *mandup* was put up on the spot, and invitations were issued by the Joint Secretaries of the Pinjrapole Committee. At about 10 a.m. some two thousand people of both communities had assembled to witness the ceremony. Among those present were Vazir Sahib Bahavdinbhai, Dewan Haridas Viharidas, and other leading gentlemen and officers of the State. When all assembled had taken their seats after inspecting the ground granted by the State, the Vice-President of the Pinjrapole Committee, Mr. Gulam Mahomed D. Munshee, barrister-at-law, and Chief Judge, delivered the following speech on behalf of the Committee:—

People of India are pre-eminently known for their high sense of humanity and sympathy for dumb animals. Their habitual sympathy and charity have avoided the necessity of framing poor laws which exist in England and other European countries. This virtue of the Indian people is so widely recognised that it requires no proof. In the animate kingdom, next to the human race, stand the lower animals. The sympathy of the Indians, and especially of the Hindoo community, does not stop within the limits of the human race, but it extends beyond it to the lower animal kingdom. This universal sympathy for all creatures of Almighty God, without any distinction, is a virtue which we Indians may be justly proud of, and which the Western nations have to learn from us. In virtue of this universal sympathy almost every town of importance, on account of its trade or central position, has a Pinjrapole. So Junaghad, the capital of the premier State in Kathiawar, has its own. But as it is on a scale far below the dignity of its position, the Mahajans of this town were thinking of putting it on a better and larger scale; an opportunity having presented itself lately, they have done so. We have assembled here to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of this new Pinjrapole by the hand of our popular Vazir Saheb, Mahomed Bahavdinbhai. The Mahajans having decided to have a better and a larger house for the purpose, went in a body to him, and submitted a written representation, in which they mentioned the decision they had come to and the names of members of the committee they had appointed to carry out their project, and requested the favour of a free grant from the State of this extensive plot of ground on which we have assembled now. Duly appreciating the benevolent motives of the Mahajans, and having seen the fair start they have made in the collection of the subscription for the purpose, the Junagadh Sarkar, with the advice of its administration, kindly granted the request of the Mahajans and expressed their satisfaction at their action. The free grant of this plot of ground, measuring about 20,000 square yards, is a valuable acquisition for the Pinjrapole, and the committee, on behalf of the Mahajans and other subscribers and sympathisers of this project, take this the first opportunity to publicly thank his Highness the Nawab Saheb and also the Vazir Saheb and Dewan Saheb for this gift. During the week that has passed since this project has come into existence, we have been able to collect a respectable sum, and hope that within a short time our funds will be such as to enable us to make the institution a self-supporting one, as far as our present wants are concerned. We must particularly mention here that the Mussulman community of this place has also heartily co-operated with us in this movement, and has subscribed to it. Having thus shortly given the history of this new Pinjrapole, which is to be erected on this spot, I would only mention that the building will be made with due regard to the local requirements as well as the sanitary arrangements necessary for the comfort of the animals. We are greatly obliged to the Junaghad administration for its kindly permitting the State Veterinary Doctor, Mr. Moolchund, to treat the sick animals of our Pinjrapole. It is also intended to open a dispensary in the institution for the sick animals of the town, and the doctor has kindly consented to attend it free of charge, for which we take this opportunity to thank him. We deeply regret the absence on this auspicious occasion of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, who is out on a tour in India. Now, on behalf of the Mahajans and the supporters of this Pinjrapole, we request Vazir Saheb Sheik Mahomed Bahavdinbhai to be good enough to lay the foundation-stone of this institution, which greatly owes its existence to his benevolent efforts and assistance.

After the speech Mr. Barodia, of the local High School, read an address on the subject of the Pinjrapole. Then Vazir Saheb Bahavdinbhai laid the foundation-stone with the due ceremony required by the Hindoo religion. In reply to the speech, he expressed his great satisfaction at the spontaneous action of the people of Junagadh, and said that he would, in recognition of that spirit, himself pay the expenses of building a suitable front of the plot of ground on which the Pinjrapole is to be built. This liberality was greatly appreciated by the people assembled, and the announcement was received with cheers. Several Hindoo and Mussulman gentlemen then subscribed various sums. After *pan* and *utter* had been distributed on behalf of the committee the company dispersed.

MILITARY NEWS.

The undermentioned officers remain at home on leave to the dates mentioned:—Captain F. E. Lawrence, Rifle Brigade, to 31st March; Lieutenant A. E. Clerk, East Lancashire Regiment, to 18th July; Surgeon-Captain W. H. Lendrum, to 4th August.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of Royal Engineers embark about 1st March next for duty in India:—R. F. G. Bond, R. H. M. Yates, G. H. Boileau, E. Kingston, C. B. L. Greenstreet, A. E. Turner, W. H. Hunbury, R. A. Gillam, E. Barnardiston, H. F. E. Freeland, and W. A. Stokes.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—6th Bengal Infantry—Captain C. F. G. Young to be 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem, and Captain R. M. Maxwell to be Wing Commander, remaining seconded. 1-4th Gurkhas—Lieutenant W. G. Walker to be Quartermaster.

General C. B. Fuller, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery Unemployed Sepernumerary List, has been promoted Colonel-Commandant, *vice* General G. P. Sealy (late Bombay), deceased. The Colonel's allowances which became vaccant in consequence of this promotion fall to Lieutenant-General H. Le Cocq.

The Government of India have approved of the abolition of Bernardmyo as a second class station command, and the reduction of the status of the Station Staff Officer there from the 3rd to the 4th class as well as the proposal to raise the status of the Station Staff Officer at the Shore, Manda'ay, from the 4th to the 2nd class.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence, out of India:—Lieutenant W. C. Knight, 4th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant S. L. Murray, Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant D. R. Sladen, Scottish Borderers; and Lieutenant G. J. C. Hall, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months; Major H. G. Dixon, Scottish Borderers, for 9 months, on private affairs; and Captain C. P. Dawson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Brock and Lieutenants P. M. Dies and C. de C. Middleton, West Kent Regiment; Lieutenants R. Byrne, King's Royal Rifle Corps; S. Cookson and F. Bigg-Wether, Royal Fusiliers; and B. C. de Gex, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Major S. E. Bellingham. Middlesex Regiment; Captains F. W. Towsey and H. Walker, West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenants C. Toogood, Border Regiment; H. D. N. Maclean, Scottish Borderers; and E. C. Loch, Highland Light Infantry.

At a solemn ceremony, for which the splendour of Church and Court were combined, the Emperor Francis Joseph, a Vienna correspondent says, placed the Cardinal's hats upon the heads of the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Galimberti, and the Primate, Claudius Vaszary of Hungary. It was difficult to decide to whom precedence was due, as the Nuncio, being the representative of the Pope, is the higher in Austria, whereas the Primate is the head of the Church in Hungary. There were some very fine speeches in Clerical Latin, from the two Papal envoys, in scarlet and ermine, addressed to the Emperor seated on a throne-like chair under a canopy of gold. Some splendid singing and the distinguished assembly made the scenery very impressive.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SANSKRIT DISCOVERIES AT BENARES.

It will be remembered that twenty-five copper-plate inscriptions were discovered in October last, in the village of Kamauli near the confluence of the Barna and Ganges, at Benares, by a cultivator, while ploughing his field. Two of these plates were made over by the Magistrate to Professor A. Venis, Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares, for examination and report. Professor Venis has succeeded in deciphering and translating one, *viz.*, the grant of Vaidyadeva, King of Kamarupa, once Minister of Kumarapala, King of Ganda, of the Pala Suryavamsa, date circ. 1142 A.D.; and the result of his examination, with the text and translation of the inscription, are published in Supplement I. of the Pandit journal, of 10th February, 1893, issued by the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. The second plate, on which Professor Venis is still engaged, relates to a grant by Govindachandra of Kanauj, and is of special interest, as its wording corresponds very closely with that of the Basahi plate of Govindachandra, dated 1161 sambat (1104 A. D.), which was hitherto reckoned unique. The plate now under examination is dated 1162 sambat (1105 A. D.) and the charter was composed by the same person who composed the Basahi plate. The results of Professor Venis's examination will, therefore, be awaited with interest.

The Vaidyadeva grant is engraved on three plates, which were linked together with a hook passing through a hole in the middle of their right hand margins; one end of the hook is spoonshaped, with a figure of Ganesa in its hollow. The plates measure 9¾ inches broad by 7 inches high, and weigh together 2lb. 13oz. The first plate is inscribed on the inner side only, and each side contains sixteen lines, except the outer side of the third plate, on which there are only nine lines. The size of the letters is about ¼ inch. The language is Sanskrit, prose and verse, and the characters resemble those of the Deopara inscription of Vijayasena, but approach more closely to the modern Bengali. They also correspond in some respects to the characters of the Krishnadvarika Temple inscription at Gaya, described by Kielhorn as "A kind of Devanagari which appears to have been current in the 12th century A. D."

The inscription records the grant of two villages, Bada and Mandara, in the *vishaya* of Bada, in the *bhukti* of Prag-jyotisha (modern Gauhati), in the *Mandala* of Kamarupa (Assam) to a Brahman, named Shridhara, the son of Yudhishthira, and Pai his wife, and the grandson of Bharaia, who was born of the gotra of Visramitra, in the village of Bhava in Varendri. Vaidyadeva, the donor, is described as the son of Bodhideva, and Pratapadevi his wife, and the grandson of Yogadeva. His caste is not mentioned, but he appears to have been a Brahman. His father and grandfather had in their time been Ministers of Ramapala and Vigrahapala, who were the father and grandfather, respectively, of Kumarapala. The royal and ministerial lines were thus:—

Suryavamsi Palas.	Mantrins (Ministers).
I Vigrahapala	1. Yogadeva
II Ramapala (son of I)	2. Bodhideva (son of 1)
III Kumarapala (son of II)	3. Vaidyadeva (son of 2)

From the inscription but little more can be learnt directly about the Pala dynasty, but from verse 4 Ramapala would appear to have conquered (regained) Mithila (modern Tirhut), and killed a certain Raja Bhima, whom Professor Venis is unable to identify. Kumarapala is styled Lord of Ganda, who loved Vaidyadeva "dearer even than life," and to whose generalship he entrusted the fortunes of the empire. Vaidyadeva was a stern Minister and victorious General, winning two glorious victories for his master, one in the southern part of Vanga and the other "in the East," where he killed a rebellious vassal, whose name might be read "Timgyadeva," "Tingya," "Tigya," or "Tishya." The kingdom "in the East" was probably in Kamarupa, for it was there that the two villages conveyed by Vaidyadeva as Maharajadhiraj, &c., were situated. He dates the charter from his victorious camp at Hamsakonchi, which Professor Venis cannot identify. Professor Venis has also been unable to fix the date of Vaidyadeva's grant from the inscription itself, and has been forced to enter into the much-debated chronology of the Pala and Sena dynasties. As regards the former, the reign of Mahipala in 1006 A. D. to 1060 A. D., and the accession of Govindapala in 1161 A. D., are practically the only dates unanimously accepted by modern authorities, the intervening names, with the order of succession, and dates, are still disputed. Kielhorn, differing from Hornle, hopes "to prove before long that the successors of Narayanpala were: his son Rajyapala; his son Gopala II; his son Vigrahapala II; his son Mahipala; his son Nayapala; and his son Vigrahapala III;" and this view would appear to be partly supported by the Vaidyadeva grant. For if this grant be historically trustworthy, the Kings Vigrahapala, Ramapala and Kamarapala must be placed together in the above unbroken order, and Professor Venis would fix 1133 A. D. or 1136 A. D. for the accession of Kumarapala Vaidyadeva's rule in Assam, dating from 1138 A. D., and 1142 A. D. is the date of the grant.

As to the history of the Sena dynasty, it is generally acknowledged that during the second half of the eleventh century the Palas lost Eastern and Northern Bengal (including Assam) to the Senas under Vijayasend, being driven westward by them (roughly from 1060 to 1130 A. D.). Then the Senas began to lose ground rapidly, and were driven back by the Palas into a small corner of Bengal (Nuddia), where they were finally overthrown by the Mahomedans at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Thus the conquest of Jatakabhumi (Mithila) by Ramapala, recounted in verse 4 of the grant, may have been an historical fact, marking the return to power of the Pala line, synchronising with the decadence of the Senas under Kesavasena or his successor, about 1142 A. D.

Thus "Vaidyadeva's grant furnishes some new historical material, *viz.*, a trio of the royal line of Palas of Bengal arranged in order of descent; it also throws some more light on the relations existing between the rival Pala and Sena dynasties during the twelfth century; and its data, as confirmed by the history of the period, seem to point to 1142 A. D. as its probable date."

THE NEW COINAGE.

The new coinage is in such forward preparation that some of the pieces will be ready in a fortnight. The new Queen's head upon all the coins is the work of Mr. T. Brock, R.A., and is very bold and effective. The difficulty of treating the crown has been solved by converting it into a tiara which covers the brows and the head about as far as the ears, where it is hidden by the folds of a veil, which fall gracefully down to the shoulders. Her Majesty is represented as wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter and the Koh-i-Noor. Apart from the alterations upon individual coins the chief changes that will be noticed when the new money comes into circulation are two. The value is clearly stated on every silver coin, with the exception of the five-shilling piece, which, now that the double florin is about to be withdrawn, is considered to be too distinctive to need to be marked with its denomination. The addition to the legend upon every coin of the words "Ind. Imp."—Empress of India—was sanctioned by the late Government and approved by the present, and will commend itself to most people as a very proper development of "Imperialism." The following particulars as to the character of the new coins are given by the *St. James's Gazette*:—

£5 and £2 Pieces and Sovereigns.—The only alteration is the substitution of Mr. Brock's Queen's head for the Jubilee portrait.

Half-Sovereigns.—The Royal arms, surmounted by the crown, on the reverse have disappeared, and are replaced by Pistrucci's beautiful St. George and the Dragon design, as on the sovereigns. This will be found to be a most striking improvement.

The Five-Shilling Piece.—Instead of the milled edges this handsome coin will bear around the edge in sharp relief the old legend "Decus et Tutamen. Anno Regni LVI." This inscription, which was first used in the time of Charles II., when it was suggested by John Evelyn, is now seen for the first time upon a Victorian piece of money. The Mint authorities regard it as quite as effective against counterfeiting as the milled edges.

The Half-Crown.—The reverse of the new half-crown has been designed by Mr. Brock. It consists of a spade-shield bearing the Royal arms, surrounded by the collar of the Garter. This design is bold, striking, and perfectly appropriate.

The Florin.—The reverse of the florin, designed by Mr. Poynter, bears three separate shields—for England Scotland, and Ireland, respectively—over two Royal sceptres in saltire, surmounted by the Royal crown. Between the three shields are the national emblems—the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The Garter, with its motto, is also introduced.

The Shilling.—The shields of arms, from Mr. Poynter's design for the florin, are surrounded by the legend "One shilling."

The Sixpence.—The humble, useful "tanner" remains unchanged, save for the new portrait on the obverse.

It is expected that the sovereigns, five shilling pieces, and half-crowns will be put into circulation first; but since the stock of coin already in hand must be first exhausted, it will probably be some little time before the new pieces come into general circulation. When they do get into the pockets of the public they will be found to be apparently much more sharply cut than the old coins. They are not really in higher relief, but they have the appearance of being so, owing to improvements in method of die-sinking.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockley's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE LOSS OF THE "ROBERT L. BELKNAP."

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

The second mate and boatswain and three of the crew of the wrecked ship Robert L. Belknap arrived at Singapore on the 4th instant, bringing the full complement of the officers and crew of the ship which was lost on the Natunas on the 16th January. The men who have just arrived, says the *Straits Times*, have been through an experience, the like of which we are more accustomed to read of in novels, and it is truly one of those experiences which are now few and far between among the perils of the sea. The circumstances of the loss of the ship were related in the *Straits Times* of the 31st January, where it is shown how these five men came to leave the island in the hope of fetching Singapore. They left in one of the life-boats on the 20th January, with plenty of tinned provisions, a bag of biscuits, and a couple of Breakers of fresh water. The second mate, W. B. Porter, and the boatswain, F. Dalton, were given a compass and a sextant with which they shaped course for Singapore. Everything went well and they had fair weather until the morning of Sunday, 22nd January, three days after they had left the island. Here, they encountered a nasty sea accompanied by a strong wind. The boat was running with wind and sea on the quarter, requiring the most careful manoeuvreing to keep the waves from breaking inboard. They met three exceedingly heavy seas and, as the first came along the boat's head, was put off and she weathered it safely. The second proved a little dirty, and the third sea got complete hold of the boat, and turned her almost stern over bow. Three of the men were thrown out but, strange to say, two of the men got somehow fixed in the boat, which had now turned turtle. The three set to work with a will and, in a short space of time, they managed to release their companions, and then all hands went in to right the boat. All the provisions were gone; the compass and sextant had gone to the bottom, and all that now remained to them were the wooden compass box and a pair of ashen oars, the latter having drifted about seventy or eighty yards from the boat. The boatswain swam out and brought in the oars, and, as it happened, they proved of immense service afterwards. All the gear in the boat was detached, the masts, the sails and anything that would have tended to stop her righting were cut adrift. Two hours they were employed thus, and, then to further increase their misfortune, the rain came down in torrents. By dint of steady preseverance, they managed to get the boat on en even keel full of water though, and then a little strategy was brought into play. Four men remained in the water and steadied the boat, while one got inside and bailed out. There was then no sea; but a long rolling swell had intervened, and wanted careful watching. By taking turn and turn about, that is to say, when one man was tired of bailing out he would get into the water and his place would be taken by another man, the work proceeded. The compass box was used as a bailer; and when the water had been reduced to about a foot from the bottom, they all got into the boat and enjoyed a well-deserved rest. Looking about them, they found two coconuts near by, and it was not long before they were brought into the boat. A sort of canvas covering which had been rigged up to protect them from the sea before the disaster, was taken off and held up to catch the rain that was then falling copiously. Slaking their thirst seemed to revive their dampened spirits, but they dared not touch the cocoanuts, which were now the only food left them. They manned the oars and pulled to the westward, judging that they would find land there. For half that night they were working the boat along. It should be said that, before the disaster, they had judged their position to be somewhere about ninety miles from Singapore. The next morning, they opened one of the coconuts and, as fate would have it, the nut proved to be bad. This was disheartening, and although they sadly required some nourishment, they decided not to open the other nut, but to set it aside in the hopes of coming across something better in the meantime. All that day, Monday, they pulled to the westward, resting at night. On Tuesday morning they had, out of sheer necessity, to have recourse to their one coconut. It was divided into two parts, one part being put away for another occasion, and one part being evenly divided amongst the five. They then discussed their situation, and the result of it was that they came to the conclusion that it would be fruitless to waste their strength in pulling; and so, rigging up the little bit of canvas they had, a small sail was set and practically they let the boat drift to the southward and westward. At daylight the next morning, one of the men called out "Land Oh" and the good news proved to be true. They then set to with the oars and, at noon, on the 25th January, they reached the Dutch island of Lingga near Rhio. They landed and a native canoe met them and took their boat to another point around the island, where there was a village. Here, they were kindly and hospitably treated by the natives, who gave them rice and some sugarcane, after eating which the unfortunates lay down and slept. After sleeping for an hour or so, they were taken on to a place which they say is called Tello, where they met a Turk who could speak English, and by whom they were taken to the headman of the village. This man gave them food and some native clothing for, in the latter respect, they were very badly off. Here they remained two days when they were taken on to a place called Dyah, from whence they were sent on to a Mr. Smith, who is living there in a house belonging to the Sultan of the place; Mr. Smith kept them there for a week, and treated them most hospitably, setting them up in clothes. Before they left this place, the Sultan gave orders that they were to be brought to Singapore in his steamer, the *Allen*. They were treated very kindly by the Dutch Resident at Rhio who, when they were on the ship, sent them down some comforts in the shape of little delicacies and some tobacco. The Sultan of Lingga gave each man two dollars, some biscuits, and some butter. The second mate who was suffering from exposure was treated by the hospital doctor, and all of them received every possible kind treatment, of which the men speak highly. They arrived at Singapore on Saturday evening, and were at once sent to the Sailors' Home, except the second mate, who is now in hospital.

The men say that the captain, at the loss of the ship, saved all his own clothes; and also what is known as the ship's "slop chest." He further alleged that the *Robert L. Belknap* was insured.

MR. HENRY MORLEY'S FORTUNE.—JUDGMENT.

Judgment in the case of Morley vs. Loughnan was delivered in the Chancery Division on the 27th ult. by Mr. Justice Wright. The action was brought by Mr Samuel Hope Morley and the Right. Hon. Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General, as executors of their deceased brother, Mr. Henry Hope Morley, to recover a sum, estimated at £140,000, alleged to have been obtained from him by three brothers, named Loughnan, and a brother-in-law, named Sleeman, by the exercise of undue influence. The defendants entered a denial of the charge of undue influence.

His lordship, after a review of the whole case, said the principal defendant, Mr. W. H. Loughnan, could not object if the most unfavourable inferences were drawn from his conduct. He believed the money which the plaintiffs sought to recover had been obtained by the defendant from Mr. Henry Morley, by the exercise and abuse of personal influence and ascendency established and maintained for the very purpose. Under colour of religion, the defendant, so to speak, took possession of the deceased, and the gifts were not given by his own free will. That being so, it was not necessary to consider whether confidential relations had been established, although the gifts might be set aside on that ground. The plaintiffs were entitled to judgment against the defendants, and an order would be made for the payment over of the £50,000. As to the money that had disappeared, an inquiry was ordered to see whether it could be discovered, and costs were given against Mr. W. H. Loughnan only.

On the application of the Solicitor-General, Mr. Justice Wright appointed Mr. Alfred Lister Blow, of the firm of Josolyne, Miles, and Blow, chartered accountants, 28, King-street, Cheapside, receiver of the entire assets and securities which the defendant had obtained from the late Henry Hope Morley. Messrs. Bolitho, bankers, Launceston, were ordered not to part with certain securities deposited with them by Mr. W. H. Loughnan, part of the £50,000.

An Odessa correspondent writes:—Every slight and intermittent moderation of the severe frost brings a heavy snowfall, which ceases regularly as the mercury falls again. In parts of the Taurida, as well as in this Government, whole villages have been snowed up to the roofs, and in some places the snow-drifts are piled up to the height of twenty feet. Many of the provincial highways are rendered quite impassible. The abnormal severity of the season is entailing terrible hardships upon the poorer classes. The navigation of the port is absolutely closed. The ice-field blocking this angle of the coast is forty-five miles broad.

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THE MODERN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* observes:—Political "evolution" has doubtless always played its part in Parliamentary tactics, for although it sounds well to talk on a public platform of "nailing the colours to the mast," a Ministry must be prepared to lower them occasionally, or even to sail under totally false colours. Mr. Walter Bagehot, one of the acutest observers of modern politics who could be named, long ago noticed and deplored this condition of our public life. Everything is made to depend on skilful advocacy. "Constitutional statesmen," remarked Mr. Bagehot in his essay on Sir Robert Peel, "are obliged not only to employ arguments which they do not think conclusive, but likewise to defend opinions which they do not believe to be true." Statesmen think it no degradation to become mere advocates, and thus it happens, as Mr. Bagehot pointed out, that they "have to defend measures they disapprove, to object to measures they approve, to appear to have an accurate opinion on points on which they really have no opinion." All this is to be seen in a much more aggravated form in the present day. A Minister goes down to the House and declares that a certain measure is to be pressed forward in any and all circumstances, when he has just told one of his supporters that it is to be withdrawn. Another at a public meeting on a Saturday protests against a Bill which is rumoured to be in preparation; his colleagues insist on bringing it in, and the protesting Minister defends it with almost superfluous zeal and enthusiasm. A man who watches and reflects is not long a member of the House of Commons before he discovers that one code of morality is kept for use within its walls, and another for the affairs of ordinary life. The Private Member must also endeavour to accustom himself to the use of this double-barrelled weapon, or he will find that somehow or other he has drifted outside the ranks of his party, and that nobody thinks any the better of him for having exercised his own judgment, or for paying some regard to the pledges which he has publicly made.

A Member of the House of Commons may therefore enter it with very definite political principles, and he may leave it after a few years with not a rag of them left to cover him. His constituency will not, as a rule, condone the offence of voting against his party; at any rate the privilege of using this freedom will be very sparingly accorded. His politics therefore must not be taken too seriously. It is a favourite saying with a party Whip, "Give me the man who will vote for his Government when he knows it to be in the wrong; anybody can vote for it when it is right." And that, very naturally, is the ideal of a good, useful member of Parliament. Let him possess this great recommendation to favour, and in due season his reward may come. For the rest, the unofficial member is expected to work hard upon Committees, the most thankless of all work, for who reads a Blue Book? An immense mass of information on every subject under the sun is stored up in these uninviting-looking volumes, but it might as well be at the bottom of the sea. A Committee may sit from twelve till three, and the rest of the day the really deserving member will spend in the House itself, or in the smoking-room. He is quite welcome to get his dinner where he can, provided he is always at hand when the division-bell rings. He must keep an eye upon what the newspapers are saying, for to act contrary to their decrees will bring down upon his head endless troubles and difficulties. As he enters the House he must observe carefully what signals his party have hoisted for that evening. He may be required to assist in inflicting a great injustice upon some large class in the community, or in destroying an ancient institution. Let him take off his coat and go to work like a man. The class he is injuring may deserve a better fate, but they must look after themselves. Popular prejudice is easily excited against this or the other "interest," but each has probably done its share in the past towards building up a great nation. Perhaps the "landed interest," or some other "privileged class," is brought up for judgment. Once it may have exercised great power in the country, decidedly too large a share of power for these modern days. That it can never do again. It must be brought into harmony with the rest of the community, and assigned its proper place. No one can reasonably object to that; but destroy it altogether and you cannot be sure that you have not destroyed with it an essential part of the foundations on which the entire fabric rests. With serious considerations of this kind, however, the member who wants to "get on" need not trouble himself. Whether legislation conducted on such a system is the highest development of human wisdom, and whether it will make England greater, nobler, and happier in the future than she ever was in the past—that is a problem which is being worked out under the eyes of the present generation.

THE POETRY OF THE SEARCH-LIGHT.

The advantages or disadvantages of the search-light in the dread event of war belong most decidedly to the ultraprosaic side of its character, says "Cassell's Family Magazine." Whatever effect is produced by the light on observers on the shore is certainly not lessened when the search-light is brought to bear upon observers at sea. From how near or far none of us on the ship can do more than guess; a beam of light shoots hither and thither over the dark surface of the ocean. Suddenly the beam is lost, and in place of it we see a bright and blazing star. And then all the air is filled with a blinding light, apparently circling round and round, and forming a pathway direct to the star from which it comes. It is only for a moment. As suddenly as it came upon us it has gone, and we feel that even at sea, where night "can" be dark, we have never known before what darkness meant. Probably our ship is one of a squadron, and is fitted, like her consorts and the vessel whose light has broken so mysteriously upon our darkness, with a search-light of her own. This will be quickly brought into play, and its beams in their turn will dart hither and thither across the dark waters in search of the ship from which the strange light flashed. In this progress the beams will cross and recross the lights of other ships, and will show at one minute dazzlingly opaque and the next as a transparent film. Every eye is turned to the quarter whence the first light flashed upon us. If the light come from a torpedo-boat and fortune favour us we shall sight the boat in a few minutes, but it may be an hour or even more before we do so, for her commander, if he wished to escape detection, would naturally avoid the direct path of the light from his ship. But, sooner or later, telling blue-black against the light beyond her, we catch sight of the low-lying boat, which is passing through a beam and is speeding towards us. Now, in time of war, would be the "psychological moment" for the guns. But we are anxious only to keep the on-coming boat under observation. She is travelling fast, and we have to shift the light rapidly. Once again the beam falls upon the water, but it catches only the stern of the stranger, making it tell as light gray against dark. Nearer and nearer hastens the boat, darting this way and that in a vain endeavour to elude the blinding ray of ghostly light which follows her relentlessly. The weird mystery deepens as the space between us grows less, and distance, form, and colour are distorted and lost. As often as not we see from behind the light the boat which it is covering, as though it were travelling in the air or upon the bulwarks of our own ship.

Weird and startling as is this effect, it is far surpassed by that which is given by the search-light when it throws, as it often does, huge shadows on the sky. Not every state of the atmosphere is favourable to this phenomenon. Fog or smoke must be present in the air, which will then, being made opaque or semi-opaque, take the imprint of a shadow almost as surely as a blank wall on shore. Just in the same way one often sees on the water, when the sun is shining, the sharp shadow of a ship, formed where there is foam, though as a rule the water, being as transparent as the air, will not take a shadow. The same thing takes place with the search-light, only the light being so much nearer to the object than are the clouds upon which the shadow is thrown, the shadow often appears many times larger than the original, and a tiny boat will give a shadow moving along the clouds like a gigantic ghost ship. Just as shell may be answered by shell, and a torpedo attack be returned in kind, so may flash be responded to by flash, and beam meet beam. In warfare the search-light should prove very useful in keeping under observation an attacking boat, and one's first thought is she would inevitably serve as a splendid target for guns fired from behind the light. But what if the attacking boat could turn on a search-light as well as the attacked? Everything would then appear blurred and uncertain to the gunners, who would be in an even worse predicament than the Bisley marksman with the sun in his eyes.

It would be impossible to describe the effects of colour produced by the search-light when turned directly towards an observer, some of which are, of course, common to arc lights under all circumstances. The normal ray is a silvery white, but when the light burns badly, the ray appears surrounded by prismatic colours, among which violet is predominant. As a rule, those portions of the ship using the light that are caught in the ray stand out in a beautiful rose-pink. The water, where the light touches it, seems an intense, almost buttercup, yellow fringed with emerald green, and shading off into deep blue-black shadow. No painter has yet attempted to grapple with these changing hues and strange effects. They are vivid almost beyond belief, and add in no slight degree to the poetry of the search-light.

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THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

LORD WINCHILSEA'S SCHEME.

An important meeting of the council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on Tuesday (31st ultimo). Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P., presided.

After some formal business, including the re-election of Mr. Henry Rew as secretary, the reception was moved of the report of the committee appointed to consider by what means the organization of the chamber could be utilized so as to promote the co-operative principle for the benefit of all its members in the purchase of farming requisites. The committee did not consider that any scheme taking the whole country for its area, and directed from one centre could be usefully adopted, but that several districts of the associated chambers and clubs throughout the Kingdom would, in most cases provide suitable areas for co-operation. The committee, however, were strongly impressed with the value of co-operation to farmers, and considered that the principle could be best brought into effect through the medium of the existing agricultural associations. The report was received, and will come under consideration on the 28th instant.

The meeting next proceeded to consider the report of the business committee containing a recommendation that a committee should be appointed by the council to confer with Lord Winchilsea as to the arrangement of details for carrying his scheme into effect.

The chairman pointed out the position which the chamber occupied regarding the question as to the formation of the union, and said that the organizing committee had endeavoured to act in such a manner as to avoid interfering with or superseding the existing organizations.

The report was adopted, and the appointment of a committee deferred.

The next item on the agenda was the following resolution:—"That this council, cordially approving Lord Winchilsea's proposal to bring everyone interested in land into closer union, is of opinion that this object can best be attained by widening and popularizing the basis of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture." Lord Winchilsea, who was called on to make an explanation regarding the union, said they were all agreed as to the desirability of forming a National Union, and what they had to consider was the attitude which the chamber would take in regard to the union. He was disposed to associate very cordially with all the existing chambers, and especially with the Central Chamber. He indicated the main lines of his programme, on which he thought they were not divided, and specially mentioned the question of co-operation as between producer and consumer. By placing this in the forefront of the movement they would be doing something to attract the labourer to the new union. The great crux of the question was that they must get the labourer's heart and soul with them in any movement, such as the formation of a National Union. Therefore, they must go on totally different lines from any already adopted. They must make themselves a representative body of all three interests, and they must offer the labourers some share in any rise that may take place in agricultural profits. He thought this was a golden opportunity to unite all agriculturists in their own interests, and urged the chamber to give its cordial co-operation in the carrying out of the scheme which he had brought forward. Some 130 branches of the union had already been formed in the country, and he now only waited for the support of the central body.

Sir Richard Paget then moved the above resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Middleton (Cleveland).

Mr. Everett, M.P., said he thought that instead of starting a new union it would be best to broaden the constitution of the chamber by inviting the co-operation of the labouring classes. He supported the motion.

Considerable discussion followed, the speakers generally approving the principle of the proposed scheme, but deprecating Lord Winchilsea's expression that his was the scheme, the whole scheme, and nothing but the scheme, and that he would accept no other. Major Rasch, M.P., failed to see how Lord Winchilsea was going to assist depressed agriculture in a practical manner by his scheme.

Mr. Henry Chaplin said that whatever might be the outcome of Lord Winchilsea's proposal, he deserved the sympathy and thanks of the agricultural community for the great interest he had taken in the matter. He was very anxious indeed to see some means devised by which a closer union might be brought about in the future between the three classes directly connected with the agricultural interests; but he was bound to say that he would view with some apprehension the creation of two separate organizations endeavouring to work in the country for the same purpose. (Hear, hear.) If this was to happen he was afraid it would lead to a split rather than a closer union between the agricultural interests. They should endeavour to amalgamate the two things into one. By the exercise of a little tact and conciliation, and with a readiness to give and take, there was no reason when the details came to be discussed by the committee, which he hoped would be appointed, why all the difficulties should not be surmounted and the object attained. He viewed with favour and wished to see successful the proposal for the creation of a union which would embrace all classes connected with the agricultural interests. He hoped, however, this would be done not by Lord Winchilsea's scheme, but by widening and popularizing the chambers of agriculture and the existing associations throughout the country, and whatever happened he hoped they would not be extinguished and dispersed. (Hear, hear.)

Eventually a resolution approving Lord Winchilsea's proposal was passed, and a committee of fourteen gentlemen was appointed to confer with Lord Winchilsea as to the arrangement of details for carrying his scheme into effect.

IRISH MELODIES.

If Irish music, apart from its beauty, is interesting as throwing light on the national character, observes the *Saturday Review*, it is still more striking as a comment on the history of the people. Every event of importance has been commemorated in song, and, as might be expected, the spirit of defiance and revolt is vocal in most of these airs. Of a distinctive national life and history there is not much trace, nothing to correspond to the Jacobite airs in which we feel the instincts of a whole race fired to action as one man by a national cause and the bond of clanship. Nor do we find in these songs the same power of association, the thrill of a name, whether of place or family and the strong love of locality which is so marked in bordermusic, and which gives to it such a truly Scottish and national character. The most characteristic feature in the so-called patriotic songs of the Irish is the spirit of rebellion, and to this spirit it must be allowed they owe their fascination. We may not be in sympathy with the sentiment of "The Wearing the Green," but we cannot deny its inspiration, or be insensible to the swing and fire of the music. But if we analyse this fascination, taking the words and music together, we find that the sentiment belongs to the nature of a grievance (Paddy's peculiar prerogative), stated with all the eloquence and pathos of the Celt, rather than to a genuine feeling of patriotism and nationality, nourished on the memory of great deeds in the past, and strengthened by determined action in the present. Of aspiration we find ample evidence, but of cohesion of purpose and unity of sentiment *in action* little or nothing. Some patriotic songs there are, however, which, treating as they do of a remote period in Irish history, do not come under the category of rebel airs, and which breathe a noble spirit of heroism and martial daring, and are animated by that fearless indifference to danger which has given to our army such splendid Irish soldiers. Such a song is "The Battle of Argan Mor," a very old melody, set to words of Ossianic tradition. There is a strange wild exultation about this air, characteristic of lawless primitive times and of a people of daring instincts and of fierce fighting proclivities. Another beautiful martial song is "The Return from Fingal," a stately spirited measure, expressive of mingled triumph and sorrow. Songs like these and "Awake, awake, Fianna," and "The Sword" are charged with fire and enthusiasm, and move with an imperious rush of feeling that is very inspiring.

In the Irish dirges and laments there is great similarity to the music of the West Highlands, only the Irish music having been written in most instances for the harp (which has all the notes of the voice) is a music of full and sweet harmonies, and has not the omissions and deficiencies of the pentatonic scale in which all music for the pipes was written. While the melancholy of the Celtic people finds adequate expression in these laments—plaintive, wailing airs, something between recitative and melody—another and not less characteristic side of the Irish temperament is very truthfully illustrated in their songs of humour. About these there is an inimitable raciness, a fresh and sparkling wit, a spontaneous ring of chaff and fun, with a dash of chivalrous sentiment, and an airy lightness which gives to them the unmistakable Hibernian accent, and to which there is no exact counterpart in the songs of England or Scotland.

The vocabulary of the House of Commons has been enriched by the application of a new word. This is "syndicate," familiar enough on the Stock Exchange, but only this Session coming into use in the House of Commons as describing the combinations by which a number of members, having a common object in view, unite for balloting purposes. These tactics were invented by the Irish members in the early days of the Home Rule campaign, and are now widely adopted. A study of the notices of motion shows that there are eight regular syndicates already arranged.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE two novels mostly read at the circulating libraries just now are Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" and Norris's "His Grace" "The fact is," said a prominent librarian yesterday, "that there is at present a great opportunity for a first-rate novel. Both 'Tess' and 'The Little Minister' have run down, and a story as good as either would make an immense hit. To use a hackneyed phrase, there is a want felt for what I should call 'an outstanding novel.'" Outside fiction, Holyoake's "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," Dean Hole's "Memories," Sir Henry Parkes's "Fifty Years of Australian History" was Catherine Booth's biography and Sir George Grey's "Life and Times," are being largely read.

"The Earl of Aberdeen," in the series of the "Queen's Prime Ministers," will, Messrs. Sampson Low have arranged, be ready on the 16th. Sir Arthur Gordon, who has written the Life, is a son of the great Lord Aberdeen, and was his secretary during the period of the Crimean war. Interest will attach to an unpublished letter by the Queen which is to aspear in the life. There have been nine Prime Ministers in her Majesty's reign, and the only one remaining to be dealt with is Earl Russell. Mr. Stuart J. Reid, the editor of the series, is writing on Earl Russell. Besides dealing with the political side of Earl Russell's career, Mr. Reid will endeavour "to portray the personal characteristics, home life, literary friendships, and social associations of an unusually protracted as well as honourable career.

There is to be a large-paper edition of Mr. Andrew Lang's new book, "Homer and the Epic," which Messrs. Longmans are bringing out almost at once. Mr. Lang's work discusses at the outest Homer's place in literature, then Wolf and Wolf's theory. Next this accomplished essayist deals with the composition of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and the attacks on Book One. He traverses the attempts to date the Odyssey, and the attempts to "dislocate" it, and one of the final chapters is entitled "Homer, and other early epics." In appearance "Homer and the Epic" will be a handsome and artistic volume.

"Do the Dead Return?" This is the somewhat startling title of a book which Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish. The author of it is a clergyman of the Curch of England. For the present he prefers to be anonymous, but if to defend his beliefs it is necessary for him to come out of his shell, he will do so. At one time the writer of "Do the Dead Return?" was an out-and-out sceptic as to spiritualism. Certainly he placed no trust in the appearance of spirits to humanity. But putting himself into communication with spiritualists he became convinced of the reality of spiritualism. He has become a medium, and specimens of spirit handwriting—if that is the word—are reproduced in his book.

"Children of the King," a new story in two volumes, from the pen of Mr. F. Marion Crawford, is to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan on the 7th. After Mark Twain and, perhaps, Bret Harte, neither of whom he in any way resembles, Mr. Marion Crawford, among American novelists, has the largest popularity in this country. He works with remarkable rapidity, and there is a story that he once wrote a whole novel with his own pen in twenty-five days. At present Mr. Crawford is in America, but he lives in Italy, where he has a very beautiful home, at Sant' Agnello di Sorrento. "Men and Moods, and the Analysis of Both," is said to be Mr. Crawford's favourite and most successful text as a novelist.

Rudyard Kipling, who is preparing another volume of fiction, contributes a poem to the *National Observer* this week. The same number also contains the first instalment of Robert Louis Stevenson's tale "The Isle of Voices," which is of special interest at the present moment, being a story of Hawaii.

"A Bitter Debt; a Story of the Black Country," is the title of a new novel by Annie E. Swan, which will be commenced in the "People's Friend" for Feb. 6. It seeks to portray the daily life, the trials and struggles of the humble poor as they are found among the nailmakers of that district. The heroine is a nailmaker's daughter, but the reader is introduced to persons in other positions in life.

"Musotte," Guy de Maupassant's touching little play, is once more going to be acted at Gymnase Theatre, and some of the more hopeful friends of the unfortunate novelist hope that he will be well-enough to assist at this second "premiere." The last news of him, however, is less good. His eyesight is troubling him, and most of his time has to be spent in a darkened room. Of late his faithful guardian has discovered that the author of "Bel Ami" fancies that his short stories have vanished and become reincarnated in butterflies and insects. As long as the summer lasted he was happy, for he could see them flying about; but of late he has missed them altogether, and this has added considerably to his depression.

The appearance of a new edition of Carlyle's works reminds us that not many people are familiar with the proposed inscription for Carlyle's monument at Chelsea which appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" for December 1882. It is an excellent specimen of the bitter things Maga can say of those it dislikes. The following is a translation of the Latin original.—"Tourist, be wise and keep away from this memorial; fools have set up here, as a mark of their own folly, the profile of an ill-conditioned man in an ill-conditioned climate—a sham philosopher, sham prophet, sham historian, an utter sham! Laws and liberty he alike detested, picking heroes, forsooth, from the herd of tyrants. He used to thank his wife and friend who deserved well of him with an ugly grin, a snarl, a snap; belching forth from his cynic lips harsh-sounding bombast, while his liver, swelling with envy and bile, bespattered respectable people with his own peculiar venom; a friend to no one, not even to himself, the wretch: if you desire a monument for the man, let it be—Oblivion; wisely keep at a distance, tourist: beware of the dog!'

Concerning Fiction.—Within the next week or ten days Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are to issue three new novels, one "An Island Princess," by "Theo Gift"; another "An Easter Vacation," by "Moira O'Neill"; the third "Ships that Pass in the Night," by Miss Beatrice Harranden. "Moira O'Neill," like "Theo Gift," is a lady novelist, and, like Miss Harranden, a contributor to "Blackwood."—"John Trevennick," a three-volume novel by Mr. W. C. Rhodes, a new writer, is to be issued shortly by Messrs. Macmillan.—"The Heart's Awakening" is the title of a three-volume novel, which Messrs. Chapman and Hall are bringing out.—Mr. Clark Russell's next novel, "The Tragedy of Ida Noble," is to have forty-six illustrations by Mr. Everard Hopkins.—Mrs. Campbell Praed's story, "The Soul of Countess Adrian," is to be published in two-shilling form by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—A cheap edition of "The Cuckoo in the Nest." Mrs. Oliphant's story, is to appear with illustrations.

Bric-a-Brac.—As might have been expected consequent on the death of Mr. Montagu Williams, there has been a large demand for his "Round London, down East and up West."—The new history of Mary Queen of Scots—in some measure a defence and vindication—will not be ready until the spring. Mr. John Shelton, its author, is best known in England, perhaps, by his "nom de plume" "Shirley."—The large-paper edition of Mr. W. H. Mallock's "Verses" will, Messrs. Hutchinson say, run to only 150 copies for England and America.—Messrs. Chatto and Windus are publishing a new edition of Mrs. Lynn Linton's "Essays on Women."—Mr. W. H. Hudson's "Idle Days in Patagonia" is to be ready at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's next week. It is thought that it will not be less interesting than "The Naturalist in La Plata," which has gone to several editions.

Baring-Gould has rescued a few ballad tunes that were fast fading from memory in Cornwall and Devon. Kidson, of Leeds, has also helped recently a little with his "Traditional Tunes." But we want these wild flowers of minstrelsy to be systematically and accurately arranged and classified, and, if possible, their inner meaning extracted. Those who can get hold of an old folksong cannot, therefore, do better than send it to Miss Broadwood. Never mind how stupid its words may seem. Note them down, and if it is sung, and one has not enough skill to score it, apply for aid to the local or parish church organist. As for how these things are to be got—why there is nothing simpler. Ask the people you meet if they have ever heard a May-day song, a harvest-home ballad, a plough song, a carol, or a children's game song, and if they say "Yes," try and get it out of them, and take it down.

The love of life is so strong in people that we believe even for disciples of Schopenhauer the statistics of longevity have a weird fascination. Some very curious figures bearing on this point are published by the vicar of Sandhurst, in a quaint and little-known, though precious, periodical called "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.' He says that during the last half-century he finds in his parish registers sixty-eight persons who died between the ages of eighty and ninety, and sixteen between ninety and 100 years of age. Of these, eight were ninety-five years and upwards, and thirty-two were e[illegible]ty-five and upwards. Of the former one was n[illegible]y-nine and another 100. The centenarian was one Hannah Hancock, who died in 1859—so we may call the attention of people who are investigating the evidence as to centenarianism to this fact. Out of the sixteen persons over ninety twelve were females, another illustration of the truth that once a woman survives certain troubles incident to her sex her life is far better than that of a man. In order to give a basis for comparison it may be as well to say that the population of Sandhurst parish in 1871 was 602, in 1881 it was 462, and in 1891 it was 438. Alas! here again we have dismal evidence of rural depopulation.

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A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "B O S" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"
- *** Gold Capsule.
- ** Blue "
- * Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"B O S" Whiskies ar remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"B O S" is sol in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "B O S."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.
Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., 29, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO ALL..

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.	Unnatural Excitement.
Mental Depression.	Giddiness.	Errors in Diet.
Skin Eruptions.	Liver Derangements.	Thirst, &c.
Constipation.	Feverishness.	Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. 1.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

SPECIALITES
LADIES' BALL DRESSES
IN GAUZE & NET TISSUES
FROM
Rs. 45.
DINNER COSTUMES
IN NEW SHOT SURAH
SILKS
FROM
Rs. 85.
NEWEST
PARIS
AND
LONDON
STYLES

BADHAM PILE & Co. Ld. Bombay.

TEA
GOWNS
IN NEW STRIPED
COTTON CREPONS
TRIMMED LACE
FROM
Rs. 35.
MORNING
DRESSES
FROM
Rs. 30.
PATTERNS FREE.

ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
"SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

BENJN. EDGINGTON
TRESTLE COT

LIGHT, SIMPLE. TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to
BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.,
2, DUKE STREET.
LONDON.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
"GENUINE" EMERY.
Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
-CLEAN-SHARP CUTTING-DURABLE
FOR POLISHING & CLEANING.
ALSO EMERY CLOTH-GLASS PAPER-BLACK LEAD
HOLBORN EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS. LONDON

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN

CLOS ST URBAIN
BESSERAT
CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S
MOC-MAIN
PATENT LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel ir Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List *free.*
J. WHITE & CO., 228, Piccadilly, London. Est. 50 Years.
All goods are manufactured on the premises.
None are genuine unless *bearing our name stamped on them.*

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S
Glove-fitting
Trade Mark
CORSET

FITS LIKE A GLOVE

The erfection of Shap Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
Sale over
ONE MILLION PAIRS
annually.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
ELEVEN FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. No others are genuine.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanaaity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS througnout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and, Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, MD.,
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous,
Syphilitic
Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
[illegible], LEROY, 31, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

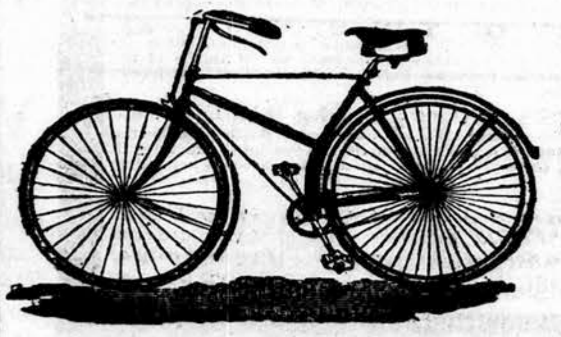
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents : KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

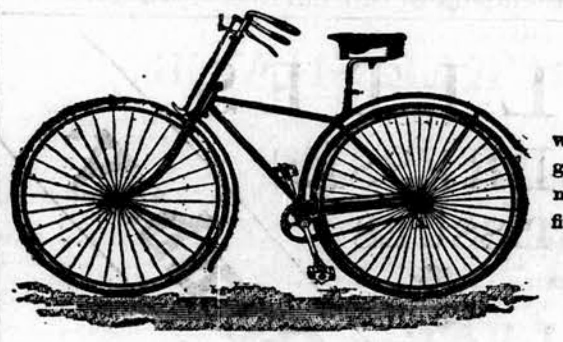
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.



THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

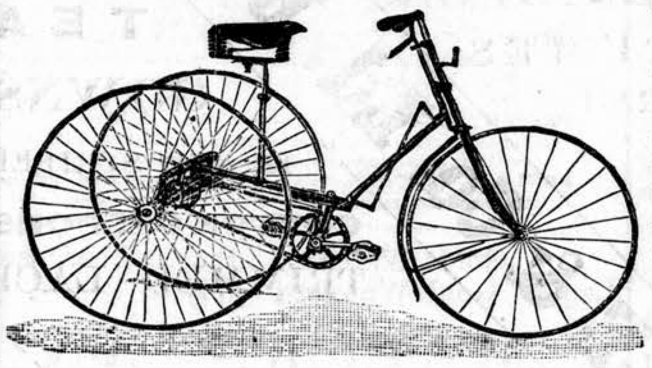
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube give great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

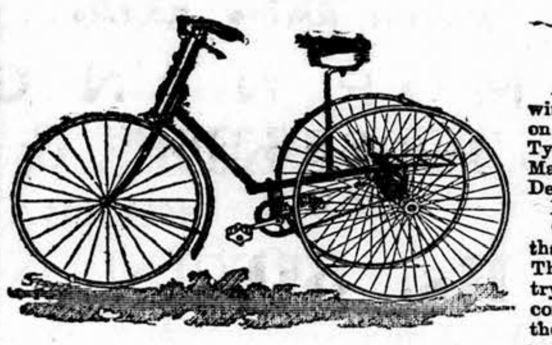
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.
"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we contiune to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for ***softening, whitening*** and ***perfuming*** the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney,
Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago,
Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR
Toilet & Nursery

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet
"Soap which so closely realises my ideal
"of perfection:
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the
"tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

PUREST, SAFEST, BEST.

"Vinolia" Soap.

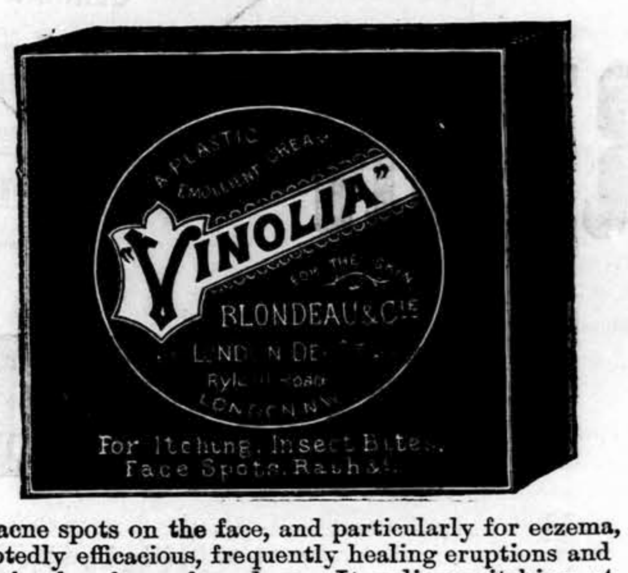
FOR TOILET NURSERY & BATH,

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS.
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

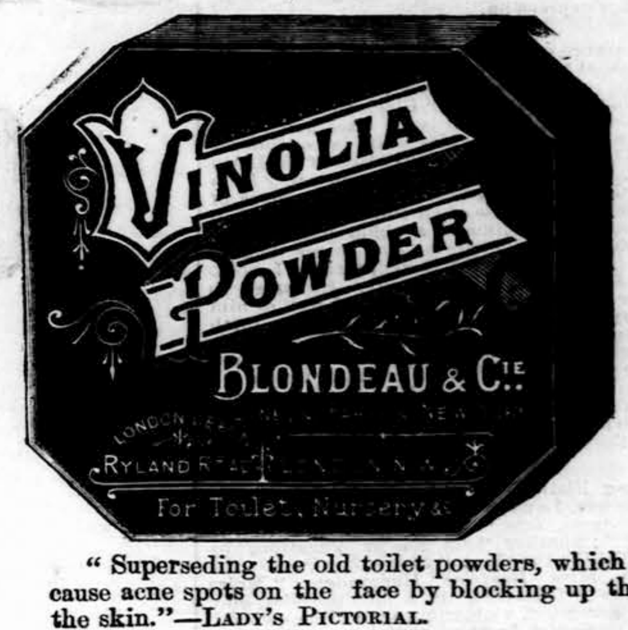
"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

In five kinds : *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4*d.*, Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA;" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cake



A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & Cie
LONDON DEPOT
RYLAND ROAD
LONDON N.W.
For Itching, Insect Bites, Face Spots, Rash &c.

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.



"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL.

In three sizes :
In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless tormentors the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Essoofally Hiptolla, 10, Radha Bazar, Calcutta ; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore ; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo, & Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon : De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY—Messrs. Bright & Co. : Madon, Sons & Co.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S
WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—
BIRMINGHAM.

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